Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times
Evening

Down With Tyranny In The Guise of Democracy

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In News Spotlight

AMERICA'S AIR DREAM

Stupendous Plans Made to Gain Supremacy In Planes Over Axis but Enemy Discover, 'There's Many a Slip T'wixt Cup and Lip'

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, March 30.—President Roosevelt in the course of a speech delivered on the occasion of a reception given at the White House in honor of the White House newspapermen on February 12, Lincoln Day, which attracted attention because it was immediately after his return from the Casablanca parley, declared:

"We are pushing preparations for taking important action over the sky of China and the Japanese mainland for the purpose of ousting Japan from China. We have many routes which will guide us to Tokyo directly. We are neglecting not even one of them."

Thus stating, Roosevelt cried for an air raid on the Japanese mainland. In this connection, it is inferred that the strategy of the anti Axis forces decided upon at the Casablanca parley provides for air raids on the Japanese mainland in parallel with the landing of troops on the European Continent. Accordingly, it is considered important for the people of Japan to know something about the condition in which the air force of the American army and navy, the basis of the foregoing operations, is found at present.

Big Discrepancy Seen

In January last year soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Roosevelt in a general message announced huge figures regarding the objective of munitions production increase for 1942, putting the production of planes for that year at 60,000 and that for [illegible]3 at 125,000.

[illegible] a general message issued at [illegible] outset of this year, Roosevelt [illegible]nsed that the 1942 production [illegible]noted only 48,000, leaving a gap [illegible]000 planes between actual pro[illegible]on and the original objective [illegible] The cause of the failure was [illegible]bed to the shortage of im[illegible]nt materials such as copper, [illegible] tin, magnesium despite the abundance of aluminium. Another cause was that due to a change caused to the aerial strategy of the United States, efforts were concentrated on the manufacture of large-size bombers and long-distance transport planes to the negligence of fighter and scouting and other small size planes.

Regarding such trends pertaining to production increase Robert Newton, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of the United States, made a report at the end of last year as follows:

1. Since the start of the war, the production of aircraft has increased by 200 per cent in the number and by 300 per cent in tonnage, and the production of engines increased by 240 per cent in total horse power. This fact means that four-engined long-distance bombers like the "flying fortress" have been produced in a large quantity.

2. The airplane production for 1942 is estimated at $4,250,000,000, an increase of 260 per cent compared with $1,650,000,000 for 1940, also indicating that the policy of the fighting services has been changed in favor of turning out large-size aircraft.

Drunk With Huge Figures

In regard to the aircraft production objective for 1943, Newton on the foregoing occasion expressed a wishful view, stating that efforts should be made to raise aircraft production for 1943 to double the present rate of production both in the number of aircraft and tonnage.

It is stated in this connection that the aircraft manufacturing industry of the United States can carry out an unprecedented production of $30,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 if the present aircraft manufacturing plans are put into effect. How large a production it would be may be appreciated if it is considered that even the automobile industry of the United States for 1940 produced automobiles worth $3,000,000,000. With such huge figures the Americans are drunk at present.

According to an AP dispatch from Washington dated February 14, which gives figures as announced by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the aircraft production for 1942 reached $5,000,000,000, or 186 per cent of the 1941 production.

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Press Comments

Thursday, April 1

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Independent Soviets
MAINICHI—Board of Information

Independent Soviets

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The agonies of British Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden, messenger on a hopeless errand to which he had been assigned for no particular fault of his own, have apparently reached the concluding stage. The Washington correspondent of The Times, says that Eden's conversations with President Roosevelt and other American leaders arrived at a final scene on March 27, and when Eden expressed the British point of view in as straightforward a manner as the Americans had previously done, an agreement was reached on the fundamental points. However, on March 29 when Roosevelt reopened the conversations, an even more decisive agreement was seen. We make special note of the fact that the same report emphasizes that it must be remembered that the United States and Britain, which arrived at an understanding, form only two of the four big Powers concerned.

This shows how completely Eden has failed to accomplish the task for which he had been sent, namely to settle by conversations with the American leaders the tripartite antagonism existing among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. It also indicates that Chungking, whose dissatisfaction over the selfish policy being pursued by the United States and Britain is steadily mounting, has been completely shut out because of its powerlessness.

Even Eden, whose diplomatic ability had been quite reputable, [illegible]ems to have made a mess of things [illegible] this trip to Washington. His [illegible]une, however, is not a thing [illegible]ay or yestesday. His political [illegible]fall may be regarded as first [illegible]ised when the Soviet Union [illegible]od the terrific onslaught of the German Army on the Eastern Front singlehanded and thus gained the strongest voice within the anti-Axis camp. The greater the sacrifices made by the Soviet Union the greater will be the voice of Premier Josef Stalin as against that of Britain or the United States. The same may be said of Chiang Kai-shek, although on a smaller scale.

If there is any means of stilling that voice which the United States or Britain can employ, it will be that they form at once the second front that Stalin and Chiang are clamoring for both in the European and Pacific areas. So long as they continue to present the farce they produced at Casablanca and now at Washington in diplomatic conferences, regarding the Soviet Union and Chungking as their own second fronts, the meeting of a supreme military conference of the four Powers or the formation of a united-unto-death front dreamed of by Roosevelt and Churchill can never be brought about.

Consequently Eden's failure is only the natural outcome of the basic policies of his country and of America. It would be quite impossible to work the diplomatic magic necessary to make Stalin embrace the Atlantic Charter even if all the ablest statesmen of Britain were mobilized for that task.

This is already clear from the experience of Roosevelt and Churchill at Casablanca to which they repaired merely, after all, to put this matter to the test. Eden, who was sent on a pilgrimage to Washington, on a mission regarded beforehand as hopeless, is to be pitied. It appears that even among Americans and Britishers there are some clear-eyed persons, for they are agitating for a revision of the Atlantic Charter to make it acceptable to the Soviet.

It is quite unlikely that Stalin, who is intent on postwar management of affairs entirely on a self-determinative attitude in the face of the unreliable United States and Britain which change their outlook on the world and their war aims themselves from moment to moment in accordance with circumstances, would so simply commit himself to any statement that would restrict the future actions of his country. Roosevelt suggested in his press conference on March 30 that he was seeing Stalin shortly to moderate the political antagonism existing between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union. The farce entitl-

(Continued on Page 2)

Third Year of Growth Celebrated

Feting the happy occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the Government seat to Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of the Republic of China was host to representatives of various Axis and allied countries on March 30.
(Telephoto from Fukuoka)

17 More Vessels Claimed By U-Boats; Soviet Drives On E. Front Are Checked

Kuban, Vyazma Areas Active--Luftwaffe Dealing Heavy Blows

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—In an official communique issued today, the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters stated that in the Eastern Front in the Kuban bridgehead and in the southwest of Vyazma, the Soviets launched offensive drives but were pushed back by the German infantry units and dive-bomber planes.

Meanwhile, the German forces, engaged in an offensive campaign to shorten the front line in the south of Lake Ilmen, have attained their original aim by overcoming geographical difficulties.

In the southern section of Lake Ladoga, the communique added that the Germans are successfully pushing a spirited campaign of defensive character. Two Red battalions have already been entrapped and annihilated and many enemy tanks crushed.

Small Clashes Continue

Little changes are noted on the Eastern Front. The Red Army is merely repeating small-scale attacks in the neighborhood of Lake Ladoga and Lake Ilmen, areas northeast of Smolensk and at the lower reaches of the Kuban River.

The Soviets at present are making frantic efforts to reorganize the fighting units and are hastening the replenishment of men and material, but are apparently experiencing serious difficulties due to the thawing of the snow and the activities of the Luftwaffe.

The German air raiders are dealing the Soviets serious blows with systematic air raids on the first and rear lines. According to a story told by a Soviet war prisoner, 30 per cent of the tank corps of the Soviets has been destroyed. The railway network has been cut to pieces at various points due to the constant attacks by the German air force with the result that the railway service is in a state of suspension.

The German air force and anti-aircraft corps today shot down 33 Soviet airplanes.

The Soviet forces in the Kuban area rushed into German positions with some 20 tanks today but were repulsed by the concentrated attacks of German dive-bombers and artillery corps. Thirteen of the Soviet tanks were left stranded.

Army Planes Hit Chungking Bases

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 31.—Japanese Army air units yesterday pounded Sinhua and Anhua, enemy bases in Hunan Province, and Menghua in Central Yunnan Province, it is reported from Chungking.

BIG FIGHT SEEN ON TUNIS FRONT

Mareth Line Center Of Fierce Battle--Enemy Attacks Fail

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, March 31.—The major war theater on the Tunisian front has now drifted to the rear of the Mareth line with a furious battle developing between the Italo-German forces, which are trying to establish contact between the south and north, and the Anglo-American army which is driving toward the coastal line by way of El Hamma, according to information from Italian sources.

On the central front, strong American mechanized units have been keeping up a spirited drive toward Kairouan since last night in an attempt to cut the retreat of the Axis forces operating in the south. Meanwhile, it is reported the German grenadiers have started heroic activities on all fronts.

Tunisia Foe Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—Defensive fighting in Tunisia is going on, according to a special communique issued today by the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters.

Subjected to effective resistance put up by the Axis forces, the enemy offensive diminished temporarily in several sections but in other areas the enemy kept to offensive drives. Nonetheless, the Axis forces have smashed all enemy attacks.

The announcement added that the Luftwaffe has been supporting the ground units in the campaigns day and night, and a German bomber-plane sank a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, it also announced that German warplanes launchced a surprise attack on military objectives along the southern coast of Britain gaining good results.

Air Duel Waged

Domei

ROME, March 31.—The enemy, on Tuesday, made futile attempts to attack the Axis forces on the Tunisian front. The Italian High Command on Wednesday announced that Italian fighters, on Tuesday, encountered enemy warplanes, and after a fierce air duel shot down four of them. Besides these, several enemy planes were also brought down by the Italian anti-aircraft gun-fire, the communique added.

Meanwhile, American bombers on Tuesday attacked Crotone in southern Italy. After dropping bombs, the United States planes machine-gunned and killed one Italian civilian, injuring also six others.

Enemy Supply Route Shattered--Five Planes Downed by Sub Crew

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 31.—In a special communique issued today, the High Command disclosed that the U-boats are continuing to wreak havoc with the enemy route of supply in various waters, assaulting a convoy in the North Atlantic despite the rough weather.

At this area and in the central part of the Atlantic, the German submarines have attacked and sunk 17 merchant vessels aggregating 103,500 tons which were laden full of supplies.

In skies over the Bay of Biscay, the U-boats, by means of using their anti-aircraft guns, shot down five enemy planes which attempted a raid.

Guarded by Warships

Domei

BERLIN, March 31.—Regarding the latest war results attained by the German submarines operating in the Atlantic and Mediterranean as announced in an official communique today by the Fuehrer's Headquarters, German military circles have made the following declaration

"Of the 17 enemy vessels given in the communique as having been sunk, six were sunk in the Mediterranean. These vessels, strongly guarded by warships and airplanes, suffered serious explosions because they were carrying large quantities of shells and other explosives as they sank.

"The shooting down of the enemy heavy bombers by submarines merits special attention. The enemy was using four-engined long-distance heavy bombers but the Germans shot down five of the enemy airplanes in formation with comparatively weak anti-aircraft gunfire."

The Fuehrer's Supreme Headquarters' communique giving the latest sinking of Allied vessels in the Atlantic and Mediterranean at 103,500 tons brings the total tonnage of the enemy vessels sunk in March by the "Doenitz Offensive" up to 850,000 tons. If to this figure is added the vessels sunk by the German air force and surface warships, the total figure will exceed the 900,000-ton mark.

This figure is far in excess of the tonnage of enemy vessels sunk in March last year, which was 650,000 tons. The results attained by the German submarines since January this year have exceeded 2,000,000 tons. These astonishing results are proving a terror to the anti-Axis camp.

In this connection, Elmer Davis, chief of the Wartime Information Bureau of the United States, in an interview with newspapermen today said, according to a Washington dispatch:

"The tonnage of the anti-Axis vessels sunk by the activities of the German submarines in March was the largest in the past three months."

SPECIAL YEN FOR HONGKONG

Adopted to Settle Trade Balances With South Regions

Domei

HONGKONG, March 31.—The Government-General of Hongkong has decided to adopt the special Yen system for settlement of trade balances with the Southern Regions, with the exception of trade with Shonan and the Philippines, it was revealed today.

A special mode of settlement of trade balances will be adopted for trade with the Philippines and Shonan Island.

The settlement of trade balances with Thailand, French Indo-China, North China and Manchoukuo will be made at Tokyo, while settlement of trade balances with Japan Proper and Central and South China will be made through the medium of the Japanese military scrip.

It was also learned that as a general rule all export shipments must be concluded on the basis of Letters of Credit drawn through Japanese banks and issued by the importers.

Burma's Cadets Graduated

Domei

RANGOON, March 31.—The first commencement exercises of the military cadets of the Burmese Defense Army took place on Wednesday morning.

When the commander of a certain corps addressed the graduating cadets, instructing them "to do their best toward the construction of new Burma, and also toward the successful consummation of the war, a young cadet, Ramos, who was graduated with the highest honor, replied in good Japanese: "We will devote our entire efforts for the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers in close collaboration with the Japanese Forces."

Five young cadets, who were graduated with honors, were given swords from the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma and also from a representative of Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Defense Army, now visiting in Japan.

After going through three months' training, all these cadets will be formally appointed sub-lieutenants.

U.S. Boosting Oil Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—The American Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes, concurrently Secretary of the Interior, made the following statement today in connection with the recent plans for increased oil production in the United States.

"The monthly oil production in the various oil producing States from March has been decided at 4,193,000 barrels, which will exceed the scheduled production for February by 31,500 barrels."

Anti-Soviet Feeling Unabated in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—The internal strife in the anti-Axis camp has not been in the least alleviated and the American-Soviet controversy has seen no rapprochement in spite of the frantic machinations of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden. Dispatches from New York indicate that a mass meeting is being planned in protest to the execution recently of the two leaders of the Polish Socialist Movement and the heads of the International Socialist Committee by the Soviet Government. However, it is reported that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York City, are opposed to the holding of the meeting.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS TALK WITH KREMLIN LEADER

Slowness of British Irks U.S. President

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—President Roosevelt, growing impatient at the slow pace with which the internal strife between the United States and the Soviet Union is being settled through British mediation, apparently has the intention of holding a direct talk with Premier Josef Stalin but the "realist" of the Kremlin shows no indication of leaving his country.

Various American newspapers, discontented with the sitting-on-the-fence attitude of the Soviet Government, are demanding a cut in the supply of foodstuff to the Soviet Union. Especially after March 29 when the foodstuff rationing system went into effect in the United States, the views against food supply to the Soviet Union have come more to the surface.

Under the foregoing situation the report has come that the Soviet Government has expressed the intention of taking part in the anti-Axis foodstuff conference scheduled to commence on April 27. This report has proved a source of much pleasure to American political circles.

A Washington dispatch of the International News Service today said:

"The acceptance by the Soviet Government of the invitation to the coming conference can be taken as first evidence of the Soviet Government's intention to cooperate with the anti-Axis Powers after the war."

The punishment meted out to two Polish socialists in the Soviet Union has caused a storm of opposition among the labor bodies in the United States. A mass meeting was held in New York today against the Soviet action, at which a leader of the Labor Union Debinsky declared:

"We cannot sit still when such leaders of democratic movements have been murdered. However bravely the Soviet Army may be fighting, we cannot condone the merciless action of the Communist Dictatorship."

STATE FINISHES CLEAN-UP PLAN

2,700 Administrators Given Posts In South Regions

The large-scale personnel change in Government offices in line with the policy of simplifying the administrative machinery which was promulgated on November 1, last year, with the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, was completed yesterday, with more than 2,700 administrators having been appointed to posts in the Southern Regions.

The Government, it may be recalled, decided on November 1, last year, to effect a sweeping renovation of administrative machineries at home and in overseas territories, for the ultimate purpose of successfully prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia as well as for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The same decision called for the reduction of about 173,000 officials in the Government service a majority of whom have been appointed to Southern posts.

With the rapid progress made in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, an ardent desire to serve in Southern posts has remarkably increased among the officials. With various Ministries and other offices having

(Continued on Page 2)

Telegraph, Phone Rates From North China Revised

Domei

PEKING, March 31.—With the revision of telegraph and telephone rates approved by the North China Political Affairs Commission at its regular meeting held on Monday, the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company has decided to put into effect the new communication rates from tomorrow, it was learned today.

The important changes in the rates are as follows:

Rates in East Asia, are classed into two categories. Manchoukuo, Central China and Mongolia are listed in the first, while Japan and South China are included in the second.

The rates for one Japanese or Chinese word in the first category is 20 sen, while in the second one Japanese or Chinese word will cost 30 sen.

The revised telephone rates are as follows:

1—Peking—Tientsin	¥1.20
2—Peking—Tsinan	3.20
3—Peking—Taiyuan	3.30
4—North China—Japan	9.90
5—North China—Chosen	6.60
6—Peking—Mukden	3.80
7—Peking—Hsinking	4.30
8—Peking—Nanking	6.25
9—Peking—Shanghai	7.20
10—Peking—Kalgan	1.50

Indian Leader Blasted By Amery in Commons

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, March 31.—On the occasion of the announcement of white papers by the British Government and the Indian Government, the British House of Commons discussed the Indian question again yesterday. In this connection, Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery expressed the attitude of the Government denouncing Mahatma Gandhi as follows:

"Gandhi is the leader of the Indian National Congress in fact as well as in name. All disturbances staged by that body since last year have been made entirely under Gandhi's leadership. The door for Anglo-Indian negotiations is still open, though very narrow. The British Government has been constantly watching the development of the situation. Gandhi is regarding the dispatch of Sir Stafford Cripps as Britain's S.O.S. signal. Because of this, he does not trust Britain's proposals to India."

Soong to Visit London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—According to a Washington dispatch, T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking regime, today announced that he will visit London either in April or May and have talks with representatives of the British Government.

Explosion in Naples

Domei

ROME, March 31.—The powder magazine at Naples suddenly exploded on the afternoon of March 28, killing 72 and injuring 1,179.

Soviet-Aid Goods Arrive

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 31.—The first aid-Soviet train, operated by Americans and laden with only American material, today arrived at Teheran, it is reported from Teheran. The aid-Soviet material had been landed from an American ship at a certain port in the Gulf of Persia, it is said.

Litvinov Visits Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—A dispatch from Washington says that Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department today and conferred with him regarding matters relating to the visit of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden to Washington.

Asia Ministry Names New Consuls to China

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry officially announced on Thursday the appointments of a consul and two acting consuls at Kaifeng in Honan Province, Tatung in Shansi Province, and Tangshan in Hopei Province, reports Domei.

Yasushi Shirai, formerly investigation officer of the Tsingtao Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board, was appointed Consul at Kaifeng, while Shigeo Inui and Noboru Oki, present Vice-Consuls at Tatung and Tangshan, respectively, were promoted acting consuls at their respective offices.

Chou Given New Post

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—The National Government today announced the appointment of Chou Tso-jen, former director of the Education Board of the North China Political Affairs Commission, as a member of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

ASIAN YOUTHS FORM LEAGUE

Established by Japanese, Manchoukuoan, Chinese at Ceremony

Domei

NANKING, April 1.—Formation of the East Asia Youth League was decided in meeting of representatives of the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese Youth Corps, held on March 30 at the Japan-China Cultural Society here, it was revealed.

Following the inauguration of the Chinese Youth Corps on March 29, the representatives of the Youth Corps of the three countries met in conference the following night and discussed the urgent necessity of having all youths in East Asia rise to the new situation confronting East Asia.

The proposed League, which will be established with the Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese Youth Corps as its center will launch a movement urging all Asiatic youths to join the cause of the new League.

China Corps Set Up

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—A grand ceremony marking the inauguration of the Chinese Model Youth Corps and the Chinese Youth Corps was held in the military parade ground here this afternoon, attended by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in military uniform, other Government leaders, more than 5,000 Chinese youths from all parts of China, the delegations of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Youth Corps and others.

During the ceremony, the ensigns of the new corps were handed over personally by President Wang to Lin Pai-Sheng, Publicity Minister and concurrently Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement.

The participating Chinese youths then marched past President Wang, followed by members of the delegations of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Youth Corps.

After inspecting the march-past, President Wang, addressed the Chinese youths and others present urging the Chinese youths to strive for the reconstruction of China as well as the defense of East Asia in close cooperation with the youths of Japan and Manchoukuo.

U.S. Plane Program Meets Difficulties

(Continued from Page 1)

The projected production for this year is set at $12,000,000,000. The aircraft manufacturing industry of the United States has accepted orders reaching $22,000,000,000.

What number of airplanes is the United States aiming to turn out with the foregoing production money? Although exact figures are lacking, official reports and technical experts' estimates indicate that 2,000 aircraft were produced in January last year, 3,000 in March, 4,000 in May, 4,802 in November and 5,489 in December. In January this year the figure was a little less than 5,000 and in February a little less than 5,500. It seems to be the objective of the United States to push this figure to 9,600 by the end of this year. Because the production figure has not reached 9,600 in the first half of this year, the 100,000 production of this year is considered impossible.

Two Obstacles Seen

There are two obstacles in the way of the drive for extending the aircraft manufacturing industry in the United States. It is the shortage of raw materials and manpower resources. The shortage of raw materials has been dwelt upon. Not only is the lack of copper, tin, steel, magnesium, etc., considerably acute but this tendency seems to have assumed increasingly serious proportions in parallel with productivity expansion.

On the other hand, the question of labor shortage has gradually come to the fore. As is known by all, the American army and navy are to mobilize 8,000,000 officers and men by the end of this year according to their respective gigantic expansion programs. In parallel with this, industrial circles need five to six million new workers. Such being the situation, will the aircraft industry alone be able to employ as many as 1,200,000 new workers in the current year?

In 1939, the aircraft industry had no more than 49,000 workers in all. The number made a sudden increase to 640,000 last year. Nonetheless, they intend to double the number this year. It is but natural that they should face great difficulty in carrying out the plan. Herein lies the major reason, it is believed, why the original aim has not been attained in spite of the desperate efforts being put forth by Roosevelt, Nelson and other leaders.

Press Sarcastic

What structure are the American Army and Navy planning to form with such an enormous number of planes? A report made by British official quarters on February 17 gives a hint on this question. Quoting a report presented to the American Senate manpower resources sub-committee, British official circles reported:

"The United States has made a plan for having 900 companies of the air force by the end of this year. This air force matches the combined air force of the Axis camp." The 900 air companies are said to have a total of 2,450,000 airmen. When the air force of the other anti-Axis Powers is added to the foregoing, the force is twice as large as that of the Axis camp.

According to the figures as announced by War Secretary Stimson before the Army Committee in the Lower House on October 14 last year, the Army air force needs a total of 2,450,000 airmen in 1943. Before the outbreak of the war, the American army air force had only 88 companies and four flying corps. Now, however, it plans to create 900 companies and employ 2,450,000 airmen, thereby organizing 20 to 25 flying corps. In connection with this unusual air force expansion program, the News-Week issued toward the end of last year reported:

"One year ago the American military planes were employed solely for the defense of the American mainland and colonies. At present they are operating on the actual fronts throughout the world. The Army air force is now divided into 12 flying corps, which are distributed as follows:

"The 1st-4th flying corps for the American mainland. 5th flying corps for Australia, 6th flying corps for the Panama Canal area, 7th flying corps for Hawaii, 8th flying corps for the British mainland, 9th flying corps for West Asia, 10th flying corps for India, 11th flying corps for Alaska and 12th flying corps for North Africa." (Because the American War Department announced on February 10 the American air force in China as the 14th flying corps, the American Army air force seems to have 14 flying corps at present.)

Two Attack Bases

In view of the flying corps stationed in Alaska and the American air force in China having been made independent units, the American army air force may be said to be attaching importance to these bases as footholds for counter-attacking Japan.

Hitherto, the American air force in China under the command of Brigadier-General Claire Chenault belonged to the American force stationed in Burma and India under the command of Lieutenant-General Stillwell. Pointing out the fact that these two leaders and additionally Brigadier-General Clement Bissal, Commander of the 10th flying corps in India, cannot see eye-to-eye with one another, the Time dated February 15 quipped:

"The battle in the Yangtze Valley is on between the Japanese and Chungking forces. A combat among Americans themselves is also on. This is being waged among three generals."

With Chenault scheming to make independent the American air force in China, this discord became intensified. The situation was entirely uncontrollable, unless the American War Department came forth to mediate. Saving Chenault's face, the American War Department recently elevated the air force in China to the status of an independent flying corps at last.

Next comes, the expansion program in the United States Navy air force. No plan has been made public save for an announcement in October last year by Rear-Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Aeronautic Bureau, in which he said that by the beginning of 1944 the United States will have no less than 27,500 naval planes.

Construction Plans Bared

However, in connection with plans for the construction of aircraft carriers, fairly detailed information has been revealed during debates in the American Congress and by official announcements. From these, it may be observable that:

1. At the time of the outbreak of war, the United States navy was building 11 aircraft carriers of the Essex type (25,000 tons), of which four have been launched to date.

2. At the time of the outbreak of war, the United States navy was building many 10,000-ton class cruisers at shipyards located along the eastern coast. Since the war, however, a part of these vessels were converted into aircraft carriers and five of them have already been launched to date.

But, the foregoing is only a part of the plan for the construction of aircraft carriers. Not many days after the inception of war, United States naval officials demanded of Congress the authority to build an aggregate of 1,500,000 tons of various warships. According to Carl Vinson, chief of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, 500,000 tons of this figure will be to be allocated for the construction of aircraft carriers.

In this connection, the New Republic, an American magazine, dated December 14, 1942, declared that the authorities have made it clear that they intend to allocate a substantial part of the 1,500,000-ton naval construction for building aircraft carriers. It would not be a surprise to the naval experts in Washington, the magazine further said, if the expansion program includes the construction of nearly 60 new aircraft carriers.

Thus, the United States navy, seeing for itself the surprising might of Japanese aircraft carriers on the Pacific, is trying desperately to build 60 new plane carriers by converting cruisers, as was clarified by the New Republic.

Apart from this plan, the American navy authorities are converting many merchantmen into auxiliary aircraft carriers with the object of convoying vessels as well as transporting fighter planes and light bombers to the country's advanced bases.

Fail to Agree

However, there is an argument among American naval experts regarding this vast naval expansion program. Some are expressing the possibility that by the time this mammoth project is completed, an occasion might rise wherein the importance of aircraft carriers may fall in naval and air battles and such a large number of aircraft carriers might prove a burden rather than an advantage.

Colonel Hugh Knell, former staff officer of the United States air force and one of the originators of an idea for the construction of "flying fortress" type of bombers, in his contribution last year to the American Mercury, another magazine, said that viewed from actual lessons gained through naval battles in Pacific waters extending from the Coral Sea to the Aleutians, to possess aircraft carriers could mean more "liabilities" than possessing battleships.

His views represent the concensus of opinion among the American army air officers who insist on the establishment of an independent air force and who al s!ires that the vast expenditure, resources and manpower required in the construction of aircraft carriers should be directed for the increased production of ultra-heavy bombers and long-range transport planes.

Thus, the United States navy, based on its lessons from actual naval battles and responding to the warnings of the naval commentators, has launched a drive following the Battle off Midway for the mass production of land-based bombers, going even so far as to "invade" the territory of the army which has so far been handling the construction of this type of bombers.

A United Press dispatch from Washington dated February 24 disclosed that the House of Representatives has approved a bill for naval construction involving a huge expenditure of $1,256,000,000, adding that of this sum $700,000,000 will be spent for the construction of secret bases for an attack on the Japanese mainland.

This information endorses the fact that the United States navy, contrary to the hopes of Colonel Knell and other Army officers who insist on the unification of the air force, is planning on one hand to complete the proposed aircraft-carrier construction, and on the other, to build land bases in the Front.

Action on Tunisian Desert

Shown above is a unit of the German Army in North Africa busily sending a hail of shells into enemy positions in the face of a raging sandstorm.

Many Events Scheduled For Annual 'Horse Day'

Many events will take place throughout Japan on April 7, the day designated for honoring horses, under the auspices of the Japan Equestrian Association supported by the Ministries of Forestry and Agriculture, War, Education and Welfare, the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and assisted by the Japan Horse Race Association, the Japan Veterinary Association and the Japan Horse Shoers' Association, for the purpose of attaining greater results in the increased production of horses, their utilization, training and so forth.

Some of the main events scheduled in connection with this day are: Parade of military and civilian horses, which have been honored for their good records, through the streets of Tokyo; an evening program in honor of the day at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall; dispatch of military mounted corps to the various schools to give demonstrations of training and to foster in the children's interest in the knowledge of equestrian matters; exhibitions at Shinjuku Mitsukoshi from April 2 to 7 and at Toho Theater from April 1 to the end of the month; radio lectures and broadcast of dramas; and many other undertakings are also under consideration in Tokyo as well as in other parts of the country.

Monetary Law Affects Travelers From Canton

Domei

CANTON, March 31.—With the discontinuance of further issuance of Japanese military scrip in China effective from April 1, hereafter travelers from here to Japan will be required to exchange the Central Reserve Bank notes for the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Taiwan, it was announced yesterday by the Japanese Consulate-General in Canton.

Accordingly, military scrip will be no longer accepted for conversion into the notes of the Bank of Japan or of the Bank of Taiwan. Travelers will be able to obtain the notes of these Japanese banks only in exchange for the Central Reserve Bank notes up to the limit of 1,111 yuan which is equivalent to Y200 in military scrip. They must also present their passports or identification cards to the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan or the Huanan Bank.

For amounts exceeding this limit, it will be necessary to obtain letters of credit or bills of exchange, the notice said.

Shigemitsu for Tokyo

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, left here for Tokyo today to confer with his home Government.

Chekiang Kiangsi Railway To Be Reopened April 15

The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway will be reopened to through traffic on April 15, as a result of the completion of its repair work, according to a Hangchow dispatch to Domei.

When Japanese Forces started the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign in April last year, the enemy blasted many railway bridges on the line. Shortly after the termination of the campaign, the Japanese Forces undertook repair work of roads and bridges and their efforts for the ensuing several months resulted in the completion of a section between Kinhwa and Meichi, more than 100 kilometers, late last year.

Work of reinforcing the railway has progressed satisfactorily since then and repair work, on the last section between Meichi and Hangchow, including the construction of Liuwo Bridge, has just been completed.

The regular train service between Kinhwa and Hangchow will thus be resumed from April 15. This will contribute considerably to the industrial, economic and cultural development of the Chekiang-Kiangsi district under Japan's military occupation.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ed: "The Soviets Won't Dance to the Anglo-American Tune" does not seem to be a laughing matter to the Anglo-American pipers themselves.

Board of Information

MAINICHI—It is reported that the present reorganization of the internal structure of the Board of Information is based on "the Matter concerning the Strengthening of the Guidance for Information, Propaganda and Enlightenment" which was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on November 17 last. However, it is to be noted, on the other hand, that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in the late 81st Diet session stated that the Government would further replete and strengthen the structure of the Board of Information. Yet, upon closer examination, one will perhaps rightly find that the existing situation surrounding our nation faced with the necessity of waging decisive warfare, such as is viewed objectively, has imperatively quickened this repletion and strengthening of the Board of Information.

In the present reorganization, the fact that closer liaison has been planned to be established between the Imperial Headquarters and the Board of Information, and the fact also that in the Third Department of the Board and Investigation Section has been newly established in order to strengthen the planning and investigations relative to Japanese overseas propaganda, may well be said to indicate a step forward achieved, so far as the structure of the Board itself is concerned. But, as the public is aware, with the development of the war situation, ideological propaganda warfare also is fast assuming increased importance. At such a time, can the Board of Information, with its present powers and with its new structure, really discharge fully its important mission? We might say, as Prime Minister Tojo pointed out, what matters most is "man instead of structure," but one must realize that there naturally exists a limit to the duties which the Board is capable of discharging with its limited powers and structure.

With the development of the war situation, just as fighting power is required to be more and more strengthened, so must the structure which governs ideological propaganda warfare be equally augmented and strengthened. If the Government, under its present stand, finds it difficult to enlarge and elevate the status of the Board to that of a Ministry, it should at least literally augment and replete the structure of the Board as such. At the same time it is desired that a full-time President of the Board be appointed as soon as possible. Also, it is desired that this full-time President, in perfect unison and collaboration with the Prime Minister, will speedily and boldly and most effectively carry out ideological propaganda warfare.

The reorganized Board of Information will, of course, start better activities than ever before. But in order to fight ideological propaganda warfare to a perfectly victorious end it is necessary, we believe, as we have repeatedly proposed hitherto, that the Board of Information ultimately be rebuilt to the status of a Ministry and that a State Minister heading the Ministry be made to take the leadership of ideological propaganda warfare. The repletion and strengthening of the Board of Information must achieve another forward advance.

To Adopt Orphaned Children

BUDAPEST.—Members of the Houseowners' Association in Hungary have decided to adopt a certain number of children of Hungarian soldiers who fell on the Eastern Front.

Sake, Beer Imbibers to Pay More—New Prices Go Into Effect Today

As a result of an increase in tax which will be effective as from today, a jug of draught beer containing one liter will cost ¥1.65 and a bottle of sake containing one go (a go is equivalent to about 0.18 liter), if served at cafes or bars, will come to ¥1.47, quite an increase as compared with the prices charged until yesterday.

The competent authorities, however, will be on a sharp look-out for unscrupulous merchants who, taking unfair advantage of the tax increase, might resort to ways and means of feathering their own nest by raking in unwarranted profits.

It is understood that four distinctions will be made in the quality of sake, each grade to be decided upon strictly by authorities in the sake business who will form an Experts Committee in this connection.

The beverage hitherto considered special sake will be classed hereafter as first grade. The second grade will be of a newly designated standard which will be decided upon by the finance bureaus of different prefectures. The sake which was known up to now as the A-grade will be classed as the third grade in the future while the fourth will be made up of rice wine slightly better in quality than that which was regarded as ordinary in the past.

In deciding the first and second grade, the authorities will actually taste the wine, but this procedure will not be taken in designating the third and fourth grade. A mass production in the last mentioned quality is being contemplated for the winter consumption, the season during which this grade is believed to retain its quality without deterioration for a long period.

The goal for the brewing of first grade sake is approximately 51,000 koku (a koku is about 180 liters or 40 gallons), or about three per cent of the total production. A total of 33 breweries throughout the country will be designated to produce the projected quantity but it will not be after July this year that this grade will be put out in the market. Until then, sake which hitherto was considered A-grade will supersede this quality.

The retail price of the first grade sake will be fixed at ¥7.00 per sho (a sho is equal to about 1.8 liters), thus soaring by ¥3.82 from ¥3.18 charged in the past. The second grade will cost ¥5.00 per sho; the third grade, ¥3.50 and the fourth and the cheapest quality, ¥3.30 per sho.

The first and the second grade will be sold in the bottled form while the third, which will be for the consumption of general public at home, and the fourth grade will be sold by measure.

The synthetic sake will cost ¥3.80 per sho for the first grade and ¥3.30 for the second grade.

The restaurants which will be permitted to sell the first grade will be designated at a later date, but the price per go will be set at ¥0.92 for sake only. Consequently, when a 50-per cent amusement tax and additional levy on the geisha fee are included, it will come to a surprising amount. At cafes and bars where a 60-per cent tax is imposed, the price per go will, believe it or not, skyrocket to ¥1.47.

However, in consideration of those working in the industrial field, the third and fourth grade sake will be supplied at ¥2.35 and ¥2.25 respectively for these people only, thereby exempting the industrial workers of the burden of tax.

The price of beer until yesterday was ¥0.58 per bottle (¥0.57 in Tokyo), but it will be raised to ¥0.90 for those supplied to the general household. The same beer, if served at ordinary restaurants, will cost ¥1.12 and at cafes and bars where bill of fare tax is levied, ¥1.68 per bottle.

The price for draught beer will be raised to ¥1.65 per large jug containing one liter, an increase of ¥0.50 from the amount hitherto charged, and ¥0.82 per small jug or an increase of ¥0.25.

Special Trains Slated For Yasukuni Festivals

Special trains will be run to convey the members of bereaved families to and from Tokyo for participation in the Yasukuni Shrine Special Festivals commencing from April 22. Approximately 40,000 persons will be given free passage on 70 special up and down trains as well as on special cars annexed to regular trains, according to the Asahi.

Beginning with the departure of special trains from Sapporo, Hokkaido, on April 16 and from Nagasaki and Miyazaki on April 17, all trains will have reached Tokyo by the night of April 21. The return trip trains will be operated from April 27 to May 2.

Preparations are now under way to open information desks at Tokyo, Uyeno, Shinagawa, Shinjuku and other stations of arrival to guide and assist the visitors in connection with lodgings and other matters.

Embassy Makes Changes

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 31.—In order to simplify the clerical work and to effect the smooth operation of various organs, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here has carried out a renovation of its organization.

As a result of this renovation, the hitherto existed system of five departments and 15 sections has been altered into three-department structure involving General Affairs, Administrative and Financial.

Along with this improvement, the reshuffle of the personnel of these new departments will be announced on April 1.

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State Finishes Clean-Up Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

fully cooperated with the Government's policy, as many as 200 chief administrators and 2,500 administrators have been appointed.

Furthermore, 112 officials of the "chokunin" rank, 2,235 of the "sonin" rank, and others of the central, local and educational offices, who had left their former posts in accordance with the simplification of administrative system have proceeded to new posts in the Southern Regions.

With the readjustment of personnel in Japan Proper, overseas territories and the southern occupied areas having been completed yesterday, the Government's policies of filling official posts with highly efficient personnel and of replenishing the personnel for the administration in the Southern Regions have been successfully realized and thus, the wartime official system on which the authorities have concentrated their energy since the promulgation of the policy of administrative simplification has been completed.

Promoted 'Chokunin' Rank

Following deliberation over the application of the Ordinance for Better Treatment of Officials, promulgated on March 20, the Home Ministry has decided on the promotion of 14 officials to the "chokunin" rank, which was officially announced today.

These officials are Shigeomi Sawa, Chief of the Accounts Section of the Home Ministry, Kiyohiko Tanaka, engineer of the Local Committee of City Planning, Kunikazu Abe, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Nagasaki Prefectural Government, Hatsuo Kato, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Niigata Prefectural Government, Hideaki Kitamura, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Hiroshima Prefectural Government, Kazuyoshi Takeshima, Chief of the Internal Affairs Department of the Kumamoto Prefectural Government, Tokuyo Azumi, Chief of the Economic Department of the Tokyo Prefectural Government, Morito Kikuchi, Chief of the Economic Affairs Department of the Osaka Prefectural Government, Masami Numakashi, Chief of the Police Department of the Kyoto Prefectural Government, Saburo Takahashi, Chief of the Police Department of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, Keinosuke Yoshioka, Chief of the Construction Department of the Tokyo Prefectural Government, Sakichi Kido, Chief of the Construction Department of the Osaka Prefectural Government, Akizo Taniguchi, Chief of the Police Board of Manchoukuo, and Hiroo Yanagawa of the Osaka Prefectural Government.

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Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

No. 15,808 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

JOINT NAVAL LAST RITES ARE HELD FOR 10 HEROES OF SUBMARINE FLOTILLA

HORI DISCLOSES BITTER DISPUTE IN ENEMY CAMP

Bares Divergent Aims of Britain, United States in Present Struggle

U.S. AMBITIONS FLAYED

Anglo-Americans Quarrel Over Attitude to Be Taken Toward Soviets

The bitter feeling existing between the United States and Britain as the result of the persistent American attempts to gain world domination at the expense of the British and Britain's frantic efforts to hang on to its crumbling Empire was stressed by Tomokazu Hori, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, in a radio address given on Wednesday night.

Mr. Hori's speech follows:

"The British objective in the present War is to retain the old world order and to preserve the territorial integrity of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Immediately following the adoption of the Atlantic Charter in 1941 British Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared that the Charter was to be applied to the European nations and that it had nothing to do with the autonomy of various countries involved in the British Commonwealth. This means Churchill made it clear and definite that the oppressed peoples in various countries of the Commonwealth will have to continue to remain under British exploitation. This is not all. When the 400,000,000 Indian people stood up and asked for the Indian independence last year, Britain resorted to the vicious steps of massacring or throwing into prison many Indian patriots and leaders, utterly disregarding its favored slogans of 'independence,' 'freedom' and others. The brutality of Britain's response to the Indian claim has rarely been witnessed in history. Thus, as you are well aware, Britain was the first of all to trample underfoot the provisions of the Atlantic Charter.

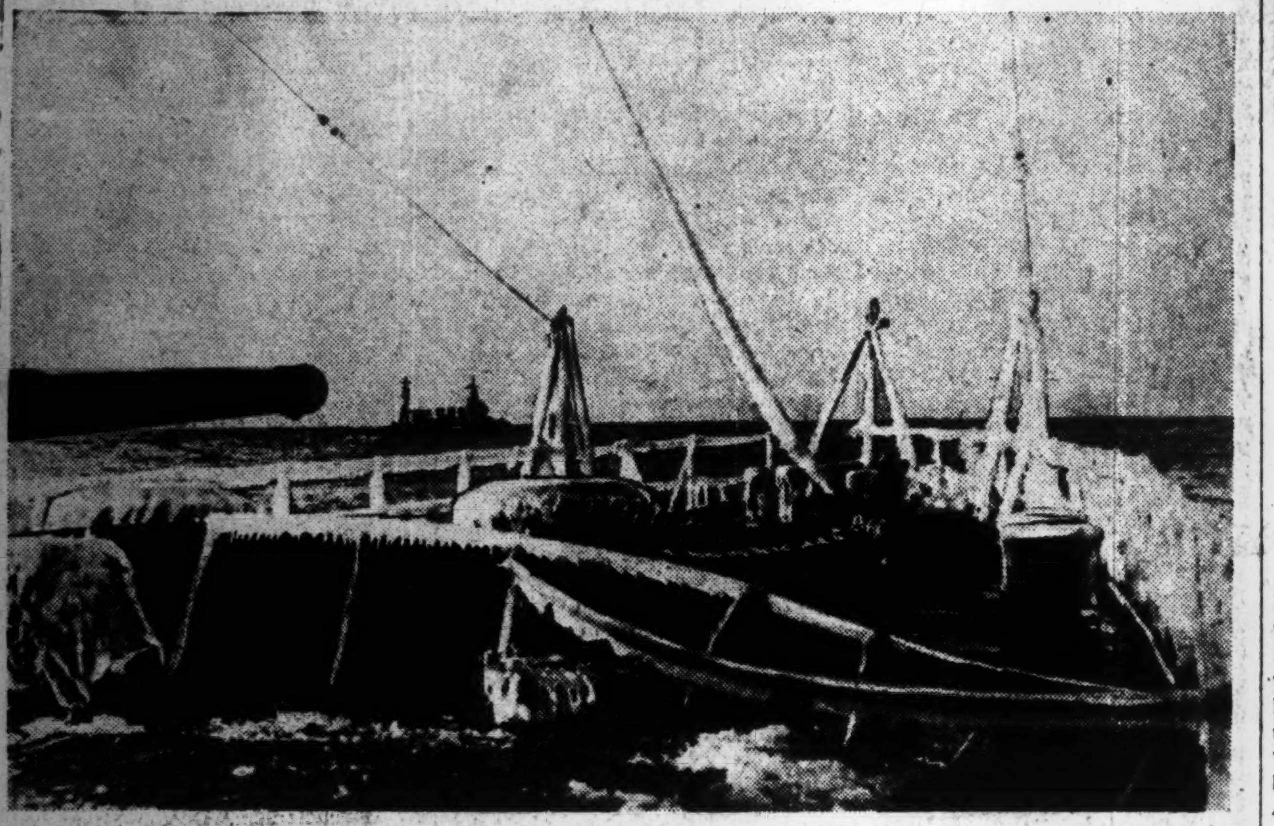
Hits British Imperialism

"When the British outposts in East Asia crumbled immediately on the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, public opinion in Britain began to incline sharply toward Imperialism more than ever before. For example, the Observer in its issue of May 3 last year printed an essay contributed by Sir Edward Grigg, Conservative M. P. saying in effect, 'The British Empire is a great citadel, the rampart of world peace and its motive power. For the sake of world peace, therefore, the maintenance of the status quo of the British Empire is a matter of absolute necessity. The territorial integrity of all the countries included in the Commonwealth is not only necessary for the maintenance of the Commonwealth, but also for the existence of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France, all on the British side for joint action. This is not all. In order to secure material resources, which are the fountain head of military strength, it is necessary for Britain to utilize freely Iraq, Iran and the East Indies in addition to the British territories.' His speech aims at not only the maintenance but the expansion of the British Empire. This and other opinions expressed in Britain indicate that there has been no change at all in the traditional British policy of aggression and exploitation at the expense of millions of men since the nineteenth century.

"The humanity has already suffered terribly from British aggression alone. Plus this, it is now facing the more greedy, rapacious and extensive policy of American world domination. Shortly following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States Government in complicity with Britain caused more than 20 minor countries and refugee governments to organize the so-called United Nations. Taking advantage of its large production of ammunition, America has completely secured the controlling power among the outcast regimes in an attempt to achieve its ambition of world domination. America of course has no respect for the British ambition of preserving its territorial integrity. To be straight, America is hoping for the split and collapse of the British Empire. In so hoping, America is awaiting a chance to inherit the British properties. This is exactly what

(Continued on Page 2)

Guarding the Northern Seas



Vigilant warships of the Imperial Navy patrol the northern seas on the constant lookout for the enemy, prepared at all times to unleash the full fury of their guns.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

SOVIET CASUALTIES REVEALED BY REICH

Red Army Loses 61,460 Killed, 2,778 Captured; Fresh Thrust Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—The Red Army lost 61,460 men killed and 2,778 captured as well as large amounts of arms including 293 tanks, 26 guns, 806 machine-guns, 114 trench mortars and 1,036 automatic rifles, in the Staraia Russa sector, south of Lake Ilmen, in the period from February 23 up to the present, the Fuehrer's headquarters announced at noon today.

The announcement said that on the front north of the Kuban bridgehead and in the sector southwest of Vyazma, the Soviet forces again attempted an offensive but the Germans, frustrating the enemy's attempt, inflicted heavy damages to the Red forces.

In the sector southwest of Vyazma, Reich troops destroyed 27 enemy tanks. Along the defense line south of Lake Ladoga, the German infantry and other divisions successfully repelled the offensive operations of the Red forces and maintained their positions.

In the Staraia Russa sector, Reich forces frustrated the enemy's attempt to penetrate the German line, after several weeks of severe battles. In this area, the Red Army lost 61,460 men killed and 2,778 taken prisoner as well as large amounts of arms.

Meanwhile, the communique added that on the Tunisian front, anti-Axis forces yesterday launched ferocious attacks in all areas but failed to penetrate the Axis positions. The Luftwaffe gave wholesale support to the Axis forces in their defensive operations, while German bombers continued to bomb anti-Axis convoys in the North African waters day and night and dealt direct hits to three enemy merchantmen.

The German High Command, moreover, stated that the Royal Air Force last night attacked Berlin and West Germany. Most of the explosives and incendiary bombs released by the enemy airplanes dropped over the residential quarters. The British air force lost 27 bombers in the same air raids. Meanwhile, a German bomber and fighter squadron bombed a certain city on the southern coast of the British mainland.

In South Croatia, a Communist revolution instigated by the Soviet Government broke out, added the announcement. "The German forces, in collaboration with the Croat and Italian forces, succeeded in annihilating the rebels after severe battles fought during the last several weeks," said the communique. "The systematic resistance of the rebels was shattered and arms and ammunition captured. A small number of the remnants managed to flee into the mountain area."

Bauxite Plant at Ajka

BUDAPEST.—A new bauxite processing plant has been established at Ajka, near Budapest, in connection with an electric bulb factory set up there at a cost of 100,000,000 pengoe.

Nanking Appoints New Ambassador To Succeed Dr. Hsu

The National Government of China at Nanking on Wednesday appointed Tsai Pei as new Ambassador to Japan succeeding Dr. Hsu Liang, according to a Nanking dispatch to Domei. His appointment followed the decision made at a conference of the Executive Yuan the same day. The new Ambassador is a graduate of Waseda University and is 39 years old. He was formerly the Mayor of Nanking after the return of the National Government to that city.

SHIGEMITSU LEAVING NANKING THIS MONTH

Ambassador Returning to Tokyo With Completion of Task on Retrocessions

Having completed the important task of returning exclusive concessions, the Peking Legation Quarter as well as administrative rights in the International Settlement in Kulangsu, Amoy, to the National Government of China, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, is expected to return Tokyo in the early part of this month, it was disclosed.

Shigemitsu Stresses Ties

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—Commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, in a statement issued today stressed that Sino-Japanese cooperation constitutes the foundation for the rehabilitation of East Asia.

"In congratulating the National Government on the occasion of the third anniversary of its return to Nanking, I am happy to see the Sino-Japanese friendship increasingly cemented," the Ambassador said.

"Japan and China," he asserted, "are fighting hand in hand against the common foe, the United States and Britain."

Revealing his conviction that Sino-Japanese cooperation will greatly promote the rehabilitation of East Asia, Mr. Shigemitsu declared that the liberation of Asia and the assistance to bring about this ideal, comprise the basis of Japan's diplomatic policy.

Ambassador Shigemitsu also asserted that Japan's retrocession of its concessions in China, Legation Quarter in Peking and the international settlement in Kulangsu, which was carried out today, was nothing but the fruit of the past efforts of the National Government.

Oro Bay Pounded Again

The Imperial Air Forces raided Oro Bay in New Guinea on Monday night and inflicted heavy damages to the enemy installations, it was announced by the enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei, which relayed a telegram from Sydney.

INDIANS ARE VEXED BY BRITISH PROGRAM

Highly Indignant Over Churchill's Speech on Post-War Scheme

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—The Indian people are reported to be greatly indignant over British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's high-handed attitude toward India. They strongly denounce Churchill's recent radio speech on Britain's post war program as another expression of the sinister British imperialism.

Apparently distorting the repercussions of Churchill's speech, a New Delhi correspondent for the London Times said: "The people in New Delhi seem to have been fairly surprised over Churchill's intimation that it will yet take some time until the Japanese Forces would be able to launch formal offensives.

"The Indian people in general are obviously in sympathy with Churchill's post-war plans. If the Asiatic Conference advocated by Churchill comes to be realized, India, together with Chungking, will come to play a very important role and the conflict of the various Indian national parties will immediately be solved."

Meanwhile, however, a New Delhi telegram received here indicates that the Hindustan Times, severely attacking Churchill's speech, declared: "The Indian people, just as the British nation, greatly abhor the so-called bureaucratic politics and eagerly desire liberty. Churchill's speech is an eloquent proof that Britain is attempting to dominate still greater territories than in the pre-war days with the ultimate intention of controlling the entire world.

"If such a world as is designed by Britain crops up after the war, we will have to fight another World War—the third World War. It will then become simply a question of time, and consequently we don't know for what purpose we are fighting the present war.

"There is no doubt that the Japanese Forces will become much stronger during the two years to come and Britain will surely lose her chance of approving Indian independence."

EDEN'S MISSION HELD A FAILURE ON LEAVING U.S.

Efforts to Patch Up Rift Between America and U.S.S.R. Fail

STOPS OVER AT OTTAWA

Tokyo Observers See Attempt By Washington to Replace Britain in India

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden departed from Washington for Canada March 30 en route back to England after having discovered that the business which had taken him to America of trying to accord the views of the American and Soviet Governments was too much for him, Domei reports from Buenos Aires under date of March 30.

The British Foreign Secretary arrived at the Ottawa airfield at 1:05 p.m. on March 30, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

On the morning of the day of his departure Eden had breakfast with President Roosevelt. For the best part of the morning after breakfast he was in conference with the President.

In Canada, the British Foreign Secretary is scheduled to have conferences with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other leaders of the Canadian Government.

The report gained currency in the political circles of Washington as the American visit of the British Foreign Secretary drew near to a close that some American official would be sent on a mission to Britain. That American official in all probability will be Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, according to a source close to the White House.

Wells May Be Sent

The chief business of Sumner Welles in London would be to represent the American Government with John G. Wynant, American Ambassador to Britain, at a conference of representatives of the countries opposed to the Axis.

T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of Chungking, visiting in England where he went after his visit to America, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to Britain, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, would be present at the anti-Axis conference which would be for a discussion of what the countries fighting the Axis should do to display any semblance of unity.

There is now no doubt in the mind of observers that British Foreign Secretary Eden had come to America to straighten out things between America and the Soviet Union which are opposed in many things as witness the famous statement by American Ambassador William Standley accusing the Moscow Government of concealing the true extent of American aid to the Soviet Union from its people.

All Americans with any knowledge of the international situation admit that considerable difficulties will have to be encountered by America in adjusting its relations with the Soviet Union.

In this connection Gardner Cowle Jr. of the American Office of War Information is reported to have made a statement for publication on March 30, explaining what it is that stands in the way of a rapprochement between America and the Soviet Union. His remarks were to the following effect:

"We consider it important to the future peace of the world that Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, April 1, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Tunisian War Situation

ASAHI—In the southeastern part of Tunisia in North Africa, an engagement had been in progress since March 16 between Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces and the British 8th Army under Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery for the defense of the Mareth line, as a result of which the Axis forces were compelled to abandon it and withdrew from Gabes and El Hammah. It is a gross exaggeration to compare the Mareth line to the erstwhile Maginot line in northern France but it was regarded as important for the capture of Tunisia from the southeast and for preventing the British 8th Army from joining the American 5th Army under Patton. This was the reason for the strenuous efforts made by the Rommel forces to defend that line. The question, however, is whether the American 5th Army, already having advanced to Menassy from Gafusa, will be able to advance toward the coast and be able to cut off the withdrawal route of General Rommel's forces.

In the past there has been much criticism aroused within the anti-Axis nations, especially in Britain, concerning their forces' failure to advance in Tunisia, and Churchill now is elated in being able to announce that the Mareth line has

(Continued on Page 2)

Tribute Paid Heroes

The photo shows Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, reading a eulogy at the joint funeral services for the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla held at Kure on Wednesday. (Passed by the Kure Naval Station)

SPAIN ALSO RETURNS ITS RIGHTS IN CHINA

Minister Maldonado Conveys Decision of His Government To Nanking Authorities

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—The decision of the Spanish Government to relinquish its extraterritorial rights in China has been duly conveyed to the National Government of China yesterday by Minister Alvaro Maldonado, it was learned.

The Spanish Government is said to be prepared to complete formally the detailed arrangements with the Chinese Government regarding the abolishment of the extraterritorial rights as well as the retrocession of the interests in the Peking Legation Quarter.

Meanwhile, it is recalled that the Spanish diplomatic representatives were present at the official ceremony of the retrocession of the Peking Legation Quarter held in Peking yesterday.

Garden Party Held

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—Celebrating the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the Foreign Ministry and the Publicity Ministry of the Nanking Government at noon today invited diplomats of Japan, Germany, Italy and Manchoukuo to a garden party.

Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi and all other leading officials of the National Government attended the party.

Yesterday at 7 p.m. approximately 1,300 youths representing the youth corps of Japan, Manchoukuo and China attended the Campfire Rally which was held at the Central Tatung Stadium here.

Following the opening address by Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, representatives of the Japanese and Manchoukuo Embassies here delivered messages of congratulations on behalf of their respective countries.

The gathered youths then paraded through main streets of Nanking before returning to their quarters.

MANCHOUKUO MAKES PERSONNEL SHIFTS

New Ministries to Function Beginning Today; 200 Officials Involved

Domei

HSINKING, March 31.—Following Manchoukuo's recent central and provincial government reorganization, a personnel shift involving more than 200 major and minor officials was officially announced today.

The principal appointments to various official posts are as follows:

General Hsing Shih-lien, former Minister of Public Order, as Minister of War; Major-General Tsurukichi Manai as Vice-Minister of War; Major-General Chang Tai-jen, as Chief of Staff of the War Ministry; Major-General Tetsuichi Hirakawa as Chief of Military Administration of the War Ministry; Saburo Shibuya, former Minister of Public Order as president of the Harbin College of the Manchoukuo State University; Lu Yuan-shen, former member of the General Affairs Board as Minister of Education; Yoshio Tanaka as Vice-Minister of Education.

Kiyoshi Kida, former Chief of the Civil Affairs Ministry's Education Board, as acting President of the Hsinking Hosei University; Shunsuke Yamada as Chief of the Police Board; Hsu Chia-huan as Vice-Minister of the General Affairs Board; Chu Ring-shun, former Civil Affairs Minister as Governor of Ssuping Province and Hachiro Takura as Vice-Minister of Communication.

The recent reform in Manchoukuo's central and provincial administrative systems, in which a Ministry of Education and Police Board were newly created and the Ministry of Public Order was re-established as the Ministry of War, will become effective from April 1.

Manchou Youth Mobilized

Domei

HSINKING, March 31.—The National Labor Service Corps of Manchoukuoan organization designed to mobilize all the youths of Manchoukuo for national training, through labor service will commence

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Gifts Placed Before Altar in Services at Kure

RELATIVES ATTEND

Inspiring Eulogy From Admiral Yamamoto Is Read; High Officials Present

Joint Naval funeral services were held at Kure Naval Station on Wednesday for the 10 heroes of the Second Special Attack Flotilla and other Naval heroes who have fallen in the War of Greater East Asia.

Members of the fallen heroes' families arrived early in the morning at the Oshokan where the services were held. Before the altar, backed by a huge Naval ensign were placed Imperial gifts and many offerings from various quarters.

At 9:30 a.m. the members of the heroes' families, the priests and the officials took their seats. The chief priest of the Hiroshima branch of the Nishi Honganji then solemnly burned incense and chanted a sutra; and with everyone present rising, read, in tones of utmost solemnity, a tribute to the departed heroes.

Eulogy is Read

In the intonation of the sutras which followed, the candles lighting the altar fluttered silently as if also shaken with deep mourning. After the Buddhistic ceremonies were over, Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, advanced to the altar and in a voice shaken with emotion, read a eulogy. His emotion-choked voice at times failed him, and the usually stolid fathers, mothers, and other blood relatives of the fallen heroes bowed with the overwhelming honors bestowed on them.

Funeral messages were then read by President Higuchi, of the Submarine School and representative of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Governor Miyamura, of Hiroshima Prefecture, Mayor Suzuki, of Kure, and others.

A Naval band, in the moments following, played Inochi O Sutete, or By Giving One's Life. Many of those present wept silently as the composition so befitting the actions of the heroes was being played. As the strains of the music filled the atmosphere a guard of honor fired a parting salute to the fallen heroes.

Incense was next burned by the widow of Commander Akieda, representing the mourners, by the father of Commander Chuman, representing the families of the heroes, and by Chief of the Kure Personnel Section Tanaka, in charge of the funeral services. They were followed by Vice-Admiral Takahashi, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, representing the Navy Minister, Director Shibuya of the Kure Arsenal, representative of Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and President Higuchi of the Submarine School, representing Admiral Yamamoto.

They were in turn followed by President Inouye, of the Naval College; Commander Hasegawa, of the Hiroshima Division; Governor Miyamura, Mayor Suzuki; representatives of officials of Chokunin rank; the parents of Commander Keiu Matsuo; Toshiko Kinoshita, the Commander's fiancee; the mother of Lieutenant-Commander Katsuhisa Ban; the parents of Lieutenant Katsusuke Iwase; the parents, widow and child of Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Masami Takemoto, the mother of Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Mamoru Ashibe, the father of Special Service Sub-Lieutenant Takeshi Omori, the mother of Warrant Officer Masao Tsuzuku; the parents of Warrant Officer Takazo Takata; the kin of other fallen heroes; and the representatives of wounded officers and men, officials, various organizations, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Navy.

The services closed at 11:30 a.m.

The spirits of the heroes guarded by their families and comrades will have been taken home by evening today.

Admiral Yamamoto's Address

The funeral address of Admiral Yamamoto follows:

"I address the spirits of Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

HORI DISCLOSES BITTER DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

America wants and agrees with Britain's policy, nurturing its bloodthirsty proclivity.

"The truth is not far to seek. The American weekly Life in its issue of October 12 last year was the first to print an opinion favoring the collapse of the British Empire. This gave rise to the subsequent serious word war that developed between America and Britain on the outspoken American opinion. This is the true picture of the head-on collision of world policies of the American and British Governments.

"Despite this ugly internal discord and dispute in the Anglo-American camp, America's ambition of world domination has been pushed on with redoubled vigor. President Roosevelt in his Congressional message on January 7 this year declared that about 1,500,000 American land, sea and air forces are active in various regions outside of America. According to Hanson W. Baldwin, noted military commentator, in the New York Times on January 19 this year, American forces are stationed or operating in 65 different countries and islands in the world.

"With the sole exception of Argentina, the American Government has succeeded in enticing all the Latin American countries to its side and is freely sending its troops there, where it is building up its own military bases and exploiting resources for military purposes. This is a great blow to the British ambitions on Central and South America.

"In North Africa, too, America has made its reckless ambition apparent. Disregarding the British wishes, America appointed General Dwight H. Eisenhower the commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa. Britain had to accept this appointment against its will, but, when Eisenhower voluntarily and arbitrarily appointed Admiral Jean Francois Darlan and General Henri Honore Giraud to important political and military posts, fresh trouble arose. This trouble has not yet been settled.

"America's ambition did not stop at North Africa. It is actively operating in Dakar, Congo, Sudan and Eritrea to establish the so-called African Route connecting the Atlantic with the Indian Ocean. America has sent and is sending a large number of forces there. All this British feels unpleasantly.

"America is visibly eager to get into the possession of British territories. It will be remembered that America secured British strategic bases near the American continent in exchange for the 50 destroyers it gave to Britain. Canada has of late been showing itself a member of the American bloc. Canada and Australia are becoming increasingly under the necessity of depending on America for their defense. There are few British possessions from Hawaii to New Guinea, apart from those which have fallen into Japanese hands, which are not at the disposal of the American armed forces.

"As for the American ambitions in India, they are a matter of general knowledge. America has an air force in India. That it is anxious to effect an economic advance in India will be seen from the fact that it sent an economic mission to India last year. America is also giving attention to the Near East, in which Britain is greatly interested as it constitutes the first line of defense for India. It is increasing the strength of the forces it maintains in Iran and Iraq under the pretext of safeguarding the routes traversed by American shipments of materials for anti-Axis countries. Even in countries where there are few American interests, like Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, it is planning political and economic advances.

"It is needless to say that the British Government is perplexed by this accentuation of the tendency of America toward penetration of British territories in various parts of the world. It is in no position to complain since it is America that is enabling it to do the amount of fighting it is doing. This resignation of the British Government to the situation has emboldened America to move to acquire air and naval bases in British territories in the name of peace after the war.

"On February 12 of this year Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland Democrat, speaking in the Senate, proposed that Britain should turn over the strategic bases in insular British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. In the House of Representatives Navy Secretary Knox has said that it will be necessary for America to come into possession of a series of naval and air bases in the Pacific if Japan is to be held in check at all after the war. This statement showed that there is an intention on the part of the American Government to hold indefinitely the bases in the Atlantic and Pacific which have been loaned to it by Britain.

"MacNusson, chairman of the naval affairs sub-committee of the House of Representatives, is another person who has revealed that America is eager to possess all important strategic bases in the Pacific. Speaking in the House on March 8, he revealed that his committee was studying the question of acquiring strategic bases in the Pacific which would be necessary to maintain peace and promote trade with Asia after the war. He mentioned the Gilbert Islands as an example of the Pacific islands where America must have strategic bases. In another statement which was made to the press, American Navy Secretary Knox on February 26 shed further light on the American policy of acquiring strategic bases in the Pacific and elsewhere. He said in effect that the American Government was negotiating with New Zealand with a view to perpetuating the air bases which have been established on Samoa. There is a growing body of opinion in America which would have the Government go beyond acquiring all the important strategic bases in British possessions and move to annex British territories. This school of thought is represented by Professor Hart of Harvard University in an article in the New York Times in which the need is urged on America of annexing Canada by negotiation just to end the danger of the Soviet Union stepping from Siberia into the British dominion.

"The Wall Street Journal on February 28 argued that America should move toward the annexation of Canada, the gaining of the mastery of the air over the northernmost regions and the inclusion of Australia in the area within range of the American air force. It was reported on February 17 that an American Senator had declared himself in favor of getting Britain to forego a part of its Empire in the interests of world peace. He explained that the very size of the Empire and the distribution of its component parts constitute a threat to world peace.

"While the United States and Britain are disputing over the colonial question in this manner there is a serious antagonism between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union over the second front issue and the post-war Soviet border and other problems.

"The insufficiency of material aid to the Soviet Union and the empty promises regarding a second front on the European continent are the sorest spots in relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union. The inability of the United States and Britain to form a second front on the European continent is criticized in some quarters as a deliberate policy on their part to bide their time until such time as the Soviet Union becomes exhausted in its struggle with Germany.

"The point at issue between them is that of Soviet territory after the war. In the interval that the Soviet Union was maintaining neutrality since the outbreak of European War II, it sought to recover its territory lost at the time of European War I. Thus in the Polish collapse, it divided Poland with Germany and secured the eastern part of that country. In its war with Finland between December, 1939 and March, 1940, it obtained the Isthmus of Karelia, on the White Sea, and the Peninsula of Livati and a 30-year lease of the Hango harbor and its vicinity. On June 26, 1940 it served an ultimatum on Rumania and secured Bessarabia and Bukovina and early in the August of the same year it annexed Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, the three Baltic states.

"These areas, however, were completely recovered by Germany and its allies with the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. On the Red Army Day of February 23 last year and this year, Premier Josef Stalin in his instructions to the Soviet forces included among those areas which now are under German rule but which "must be freed" the Ukraine, White Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Kaleria and Moltavia. This shows that the Soviet Union will not be satisfied merely by establishing the boundaries existing prior to the second European War but is intent at least on recovering what it had before the outbreak of the present war with Germany.

"All these problems, however, are based on the gross assumption that the anti-Axis nations will win the current World War. We must say that they are worrying quite far in advance of something that is not even remotely possible. For their part, nevertheless, they cannot leave the matter at that because the issues have become too definite to be relegated to some future consideration. For the United States and Britain is hoisting their signboard of Atlantic Charter to rope in the refugee regimes, promising them independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thus if they officially supported the Soviet demands, they would be trampling underfoot the principles they themselves enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, thus alienating the refugee regimes. If they supported Poland and other minor nations, they would incur the enmity of the Soviet Union and bring on a serious setback in their war with Germany. On top of this inextricable dilemma, public opinion in the United States is at variance with that in Britain.

"On the part of the United States which is not immediately exposed to the German menace, opinion in favor of a strong front toward the Soviet Union is quite prevalent and an extreme case of it is the argument of Arthur Krock, foreign affairs commentator of the New York Times who says that 'the United States military authorities are urging the maintenance of a standing army of 10,000,000 officers and men because they see the need of an armed strength equal to that of the Soviet Union after the war. The United States must see to it that the Soviet Union does not become the conqueror of Europe as a result of a victorious war.'

"On the other hand, Britain, which is directly exposed to the German menace, is in favor of a compromise with the Soviets, out of an opportunistic policy peculiar to the British, so that The Times, of London, in its leader for March 10 said:

"'It is because the Soviet Union is not officially assured that it may determine its borders on terms it considers necessary that there is room for an agitation to alienate the Soviet Union from the United States and Britain. If Britains frontier is to be on the Rhine, we must accord the Soviet claims regarding its borders the same sympathetic hearing. The Soviet Union must have a definite wish, for the sake of stabilizing its own borders, concerning the forms of state, structures of government and the like that are to exist between it and Germany after the war. If the future of Anglo-Soviet relations is considered, Britain must extend such recognition before hand.' In this way this most important vehicle of opinion in Britain is supporting the Soviet territorial claims on Europe.

"Seeing that this problem threatens to widen the Anglo-American gap to an unbridgeable extent, Churchill in his radio speech on March 21 declared that further discussion of this should be stopped."

"Such being the situation with which the United States and Britain are confronted, their discord threatens to go from bad to worse. That Foreign Secretary Anthony R. Eden stayed in Washington for more than a half month since March 12 is imagined to have come from his intention to sound the opinion of American authorities on many important questions with which America and Britain are confronted. This attitude is in striking contrast to that of the Axis camp which is firmly united and entrenched most solidly."

40 German Women Demonstrate Art Of Potato-Cooking

Mrs. Heinrich Stahmer, wife of the German Ambassador to Tokyo, Mrs. Eugen Ott, wife of the former German Ambassador here, and approximately 40 other members of the German Women's Society here met with the wives of leading Japanese officials at a cooking school in Yodobashi Ward Tuesday afternoon to demonstrate the art of cooking potatoes, favorite German staple food, While Mrs. Naoki Hoshino, wife of the Chief Cabinet Secretary, and other kimono-clad Japanese women looked on, the German ladies deftly whipped up 30 different dishes, all made of potatoes. Following a brief lecture, all those present enjoyed a delicious repast of potatoes.

EDEN'S MISSION HELD A FAILURE

(Continued From Page 1)

ica and the Soviet Union should understand each other thoroughly.

"One of the difficulties between the two countries is the attitude of the Soviet authorities toward religion. Another is the conviction of the Americans that the Soviet Government is plotting a world revolution. Still another is the opposition of the Soviet Government to private ownership as a matter of principle.

"In practice the Soviet Government is favorably disposed toward all sorts of religions. We have Premier Stalin resolved to have nothing to do with the idea of promoting a world revolution. Still the obstacles continue present in the way of America and the Soviet Union setting themselves together."

After the departure of the British Foreign Secretary from Washington, President Roosevelt met and told newspaper correspondents that his meetings with the British leader were helpful in many ways, helpful above all in making it clear that America and Britain think almost alike about many things.

According to a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi, America fears that the Soviet Union may do to its smaller neighbors things which would run counter to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter.

The New York Times, according to the same report, in an editorial hinted that the American Government will be only too glad to tighten the ties linking America and the Soviet Union if the Moscow Government shows itself disposed to adhere to the arrangements which have been made about the smaller nations in Europe according to the Atlantic Charter.

U.S. Scheme Seen

Taking advantage of every turn in the war situation, the United States is continuing craftily to encroach upon British territories for realization of the American dream of world domination, well-informed observers in Tokyo declared on Wednesday, commenting on the constant friction under the thinly-guised Anglo-American common front.

The visit to America of British Foreign Secretary Eden, they pointed out, is one attempt by the British to discover a common ground for compromise between the conflicting interests of the two countries which continually threaten to break up the anti-Axis camp.

It was recalled that the secret feud between the United States and Britain recently came to a head over the activities in India of William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, with the Indian Viceroy lodging repeated complaints with Phillips.

The friction between the two countries in India first arose when India was exposed to the danger of a Japanese advance at the time of the occupation of Burma. In consolidating Indian defenses, the air forces in the region received first attention of Anglo-American authorities, but having used all of its available forces in the defense of North Africa, British military authorities were obliged to ask for the dispatch of American air forces to India.

The United States' attempt to gain a political hold on India and hasten British downfall goes back to this, the same observers pointed out.

For this explicit purpose the United States is continuingly dispatching re-enforcements to India through Africa, and under the pretext of using India as an intermediary point for transporting war supplies by air to Chungking, the United States' air forces in India have rapidly been expanded, endangering British control over the region.

Enfeebled British influence has served to encourage highhanded policies by the American air forces culminating in estrangement between British and American camps. The American air forces, the self-styled guardian angels of India, ignore General Sir Archibald Wavell's orders.

Also, the recent fast staged by Mahatma Gandhi has aggravated relations between the two countries which hold opposing views as to the Indian independence, the observers said.

Desirous of winning the popularity of the Indian populace, Phillips representing Roosevelt's wishes, requested Lord Linlithgow to release Mahatma Gandhi. The proposal was met with the Indian Viceroy's flat refusal on the basis that suppression was necessary in order to control the Indians.

Open Struggle Seen

British discovery of the American aim to court the favor of the Indian resulted in the refusal, observers pointed out, adding an open political struggle has started between the two allies with India, one of the world's richest source of supplies, as a prize.

Memorial Service Held for Mamiya, Japanese Explorer

Buddhist memorial rites observing the 100th anniversary of the death of Rinzo Mamiya, Japan's foremost explorer and discoverer of the Mamiya Straits, between Karafuto and Siberia, were held here Wednesday with Count Hirotaro Hayashi presiding and Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, Baron Iwakusu Ida, Tomejiro Okubo, former Major of Tokyo, and other dignitaries attending. In a lecture meeting dedicated to the memory of the great explorer, held at the Hibiya Public Hall in the afternoon, Lieutenant-General Ichiji Inoue, retired, delivered an address on the explorer's discovery of the Mamiya Straits.

Manchoukuo Makes Personnel Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

its real activities from this April.

The first unit to start the program for this year will be the first Battalion of Yungchi-hsien, Kirin Province, which will hold a start-off ceremony at the Kirin Shrine on April 1.

The unit will start work on the reclamation of paddy-fields along the Sungari River. Then on April 15 the First Battalion of Kirin City will commence land levelling work.

Between the latter part of April and the early part of May, all the units in Manchoukuo will be mobilized one after another.

This year's mobilization will be divided into two periods, the first extending from April to July, and the second from August to November. All activities are expected to end by the early part of November.

COOPERATION IN WAR EMPHASIZED BY CHU

Chairman of N. China Political Affairs Commission Reaffirms Determination

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—All China is grateful for the great help which Japan has extended toward liberating China from Anglo-American imperialistic domination and the people of China must be resolved to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, stated Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission at a meeting held here to celebrate the third anniversary of the organization of the council.

Chairman Chu referred to the great progress which North China has made in the development of cardinal defense materials as well as wartime industries in the past years.

The chairman of the council then enumerated many instances of Japan's assistance and cooperation in the acceleration of China's independence and expressed his profound gratitude on behalf of the Chinese people for Japan's enthusiastic support of China's efforts for liberation.

"We Chinese must be fully conscious that China is now fighting, and must be thoroughly resolved to make North China an important source of military supplies for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Chu concluded.

Observers Comment

Domei

PEKING, March 30.—Remarkable progress has been made by the North China Political Affairs Commission and the Hsinmin Society in their campaign to maintain peace and order, exterminate Chinese communists, to increase production of important resources and stabilize the living conditions of the people, local observers declared in reviewing the achievements scored by these bodies during the past three years since the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

The same observers declared that in the Peace and Order Maintenance Campaign started soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, much stress was placed upon the reorganization of self-defense power of the area, extermination of Chinese Communists and other measures.

In addition to their movement for the maintenance of peace and order, the North China Political Affair's Commission pursued the policy of emancipation of East Asia, of increased production, stabilizing the living conditions for the masses and for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

These observers stated that education and training in the military academy and other institutes have been intensified for the maintenance of peace and order in North China. They also reiterated that close cooperation has been extended by the Chinese in the Japanese Army's operations against the Chinese Communists.

In regard to the North China Political Council's policy of exterminating Communist bandits, the observers declared its political, economic and cultural policies have been intensified in order to attain the ultimate object of infiltrating the North China Political Affairs Commissions influence into the area. The observers pointed out that its activities have progressed with successful results.

Turning to the problem of the Hsinmin Society, the local observers stated that at the time of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the society was just an organ designed for the pacification and enlightenment of the people.

Since the return of the National Government to Nanking, the Hsinmin Society exerted its utmost efforts for the intensification of its political power as well as for the establishment of a structure to exterminate the Communist bandits in close cooperation with military quarters and the North China Political Affairs Commission, observers declared.

The observers opine the Hsinmin Society succeeded in mobilizing the total power of the people for the establishment of a new China as seen in the fact that its chapters number 13,500 with a total membership of 3,600,000.

Meanwhile, efforts have been made by the North China Political Affairs Commission for the increased production of important resources such as coal, iron, salt, raw cotton and foodstuffs with the result that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the desired aim in the plan for increased production has been achieved.

In protection against possible droughts and floods, the North China Political Affairs Commission has appropriated an enormous sum of money for the construction of embankments for the new Yellow River and other levee works, the local observers concluded.

German Planes Raid Vital Military Points In Southern England

A formation of heavy German bombers successfully raided the coastal districts of southern England Tuesday, and after furiously blasting military installations and railway stations, all planes returned safely to their base, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The recent sinkings of five anti-Axis merchantmen, aggregating 28,000-tons, by torpedoes and fighting planes of the Luftwaffe, were disclosed by the German military authorities on Tuesday night, according to another Berlin dispatch to Domei.

CULTURAL MISSION WILL STUDY CHINA

Return to Confucianism by Chinese Stressed by Dr. On Shionoya

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The cultural mission sent to China from Japan taking advantage of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, being composed of university professors, writers, critics and others, will study China from a fresh angle, said Dr. On Shionoya, who is here as the head of the mission.

The Chinese capital has undergone a remarkable change and everything is fresh and lively, Dr. Shionoya said, recalling his first visit to Nanking in 1928.

The relations between Japan and China are rapidly developing politically and economically but this intimate relationship should be based on morals, Dr. Shionoya said.

In China there is Confucianism, he said. Since the outbreak of the Revolution, however, Confucianism has been made light of and if things are left as they are, there will be grave consequences to China, he added. China should return to the time-honored Confucianism, he declared.

As pointed out by President Wang Ching-wei in his speech "To the Whole Nation," the work bequeathed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is based on Confucianism, Doctor Shionoya stressed.

The Japanese should make more efforts to study the Chinese language as it is well-nigh impossible for them to understand China without its knowledge, Dr. Shionoya pointed out.

Members Arriving

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The membership of the Japanese Cultural Mission dispatched to felicitate the National Government's return to Nanking will be completed with the arrival this afternoon of Sho Saito, Toyoo Ogushi, Takeo Sato, Tetsutaro Kawakami and Kiyoshime Yamazaki and the expected arrival of the remaining two members, Tetsuzo Tanigawa and Saneatsu Mushakoji, on March 31.

Joint Naval Last Rites Are Held for 10 Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

mander Saburo Akieda and the other heroes. You, in carrying out your duties in the War of Greater East Asia, have given your lives for the nation in fulfilling your missions through fierce cold and furious seas, or through severe heat and raining bullets. I am overwhelmed with regret that you have gone. The war is progressing with power, and the Imperial Might is reaching further. That is due to the August Virtues, but at the same time it has been possible because of the powerful fighting of you heroes. Your deeds will live forever and your absolute loyalty we will carry on to attain the objectives of this war. You may thus rest in peace. I express my most solemn respects to the spirits of the heroes.

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto,
Commander-in-Chief of
the Combinet Fleet."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

been penetrated. But that the Tunisian war will end before June 1, as a section in Britain seems to think, is a matter which will not come to pass.

The forces under the command of Field Marshal Rommel are expected to do their best to see that the strength of the main body is maintained. At the moment it is impossible to tell whether the American 5th Army will succeed in achieving the object for which it went into the present fight.

In the north, the Axis forces under the leadership of General Inergen von Arnim are in form with their supply lines intact.

A general survey of the situation will show that Germany which has been through the winter campaign on the German-Soviet line is in a position to send reinforcements to the forces on other fronts.

U.S. PUBLIC OPINION HITS 4TH TERM PLAN

State Legislatures Start Movement for Limitation of President's Term of Office

In the face of the feelers sent out by President Roosevelt regarding his fourth-term chances, there is a growing movement throughout the country supported by a number of state legislatures calling for the limitation of the President's term of office, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires quoting Washington dispatches.

Although there is nothing in the American Constitution concerning the number of terms a President may serve, an important section of the American public feels that anything beyond a second term is definitely contrary to the spirit of the Constitution as well as being a violation of the traditions of American history, it was reported.

The Chicago Tribune, a bitter foe of President Roosevelt, has started a movement to amend the Constitution so that a President cannot remain in the White House more than eight years.

The entire state of Illinois is backing the movement, with every indication that other states, especially those in Central and West America, will follow Illinois' suit. The legislatures of four states, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana, have already gone on record as favoring the idea of limiting the term of office of the President to two terms of four years each.

The legislature of the state of Missouri on March 25 passed a resolution urging the limiting of the President's term of office to eight years.

The state legislatures of Nebraska and Wisconsin are also seriously thinking of moving to limit the tenure of the President to eight years.

The following comment has been made by the political commentator on the Post Dispatch, in the New Republic:

"It is a few weeks since the drive to limit the tenure of a President started. The movement is spreading with a rapidity which will justify me in making the prediction that quite a number of state legislatures will declare themselves favorable to the proposed limitation of the tenure of the President."

According to the American Constitution Congress may call a session for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the petition of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the states. Now more than 30 states are understood to be favorably inclined toward the proposal to limit the tenure of a President.

Observers are of the opinion that two-thirds of all the States are not needed to go on record as favoring the proposed limitation of the Presidential tenure in order to check President Roosevelt from seeking re-election for a fourth term. They are sure that President Roosevelt will not dare to defy public opinion and run for a fourth term if from 15 to 20 state legislatures have shown themselves in favor of limiting the tenure of a President to eight years.

Indicating the feeling of the American people on the matter, the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature, when it came to voting on the resolution limiting the tenure of a President, insisted that the measure should be adopted without a vote. It was manifest that they wished to be in good standing with the voters whose ire they would have roused if there had been a vote in which they could not have had any choice but to oppose the measure.

The newspapers of Washington and New York are feigning indifference to the movement for limiting the tenure of a President. It is apparent that they are hesitant about doing anything which might displease or embarrass the Government. If President Roosevelt gives up the idea of seeking re-election for a fourth term, which is very likely, Vice-President Henry Wallace or some other Democrat will be the standard bearer of the Democrats in the next Presidential election. Observers are agreed, however, that any of these substitute Presidential candidates will not stand any chance.

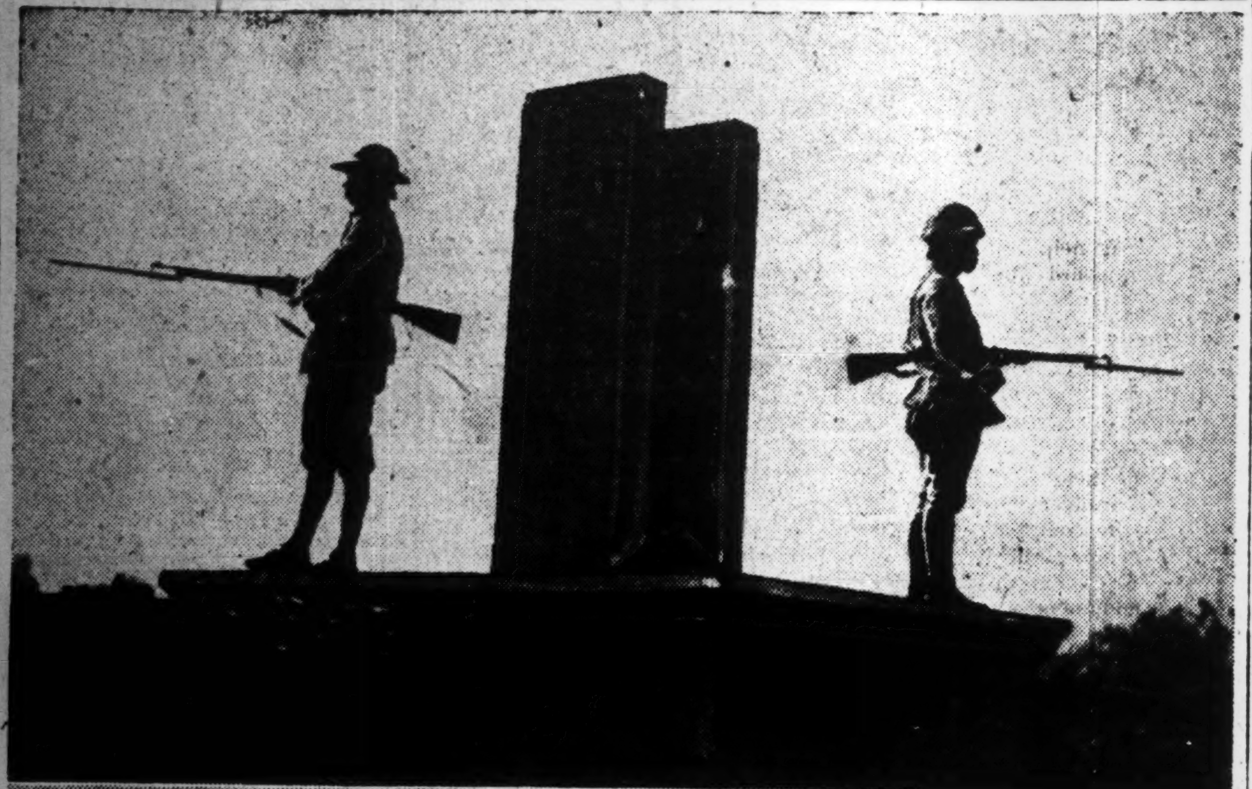
French Mail Doubled

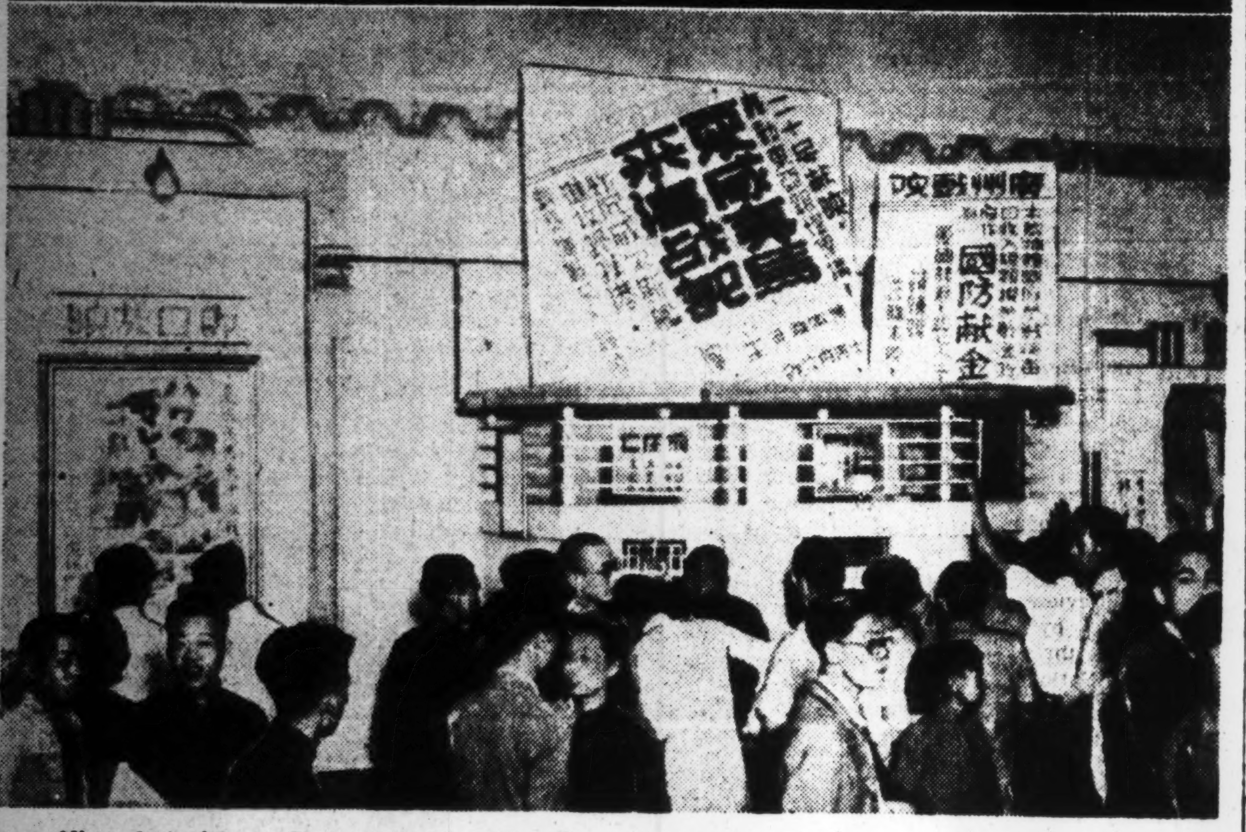
PARIS.—Since the opening of the demarcation line on March 1, the volume of French mail which crosses the line averages 1,000,000 letters daily. This is about double the quantity of mail matters formerly permitted to go across the line daily.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

A medium-sized Norwegian ship was sunk in the Atlantic in the latter part of February, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Anniversary Day in Canton





Alive, alert, vigorous Canton joined happily with the rest of China to celebrate the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking which fell on March 30. Symbolic of the close ties of friendship and cooperation motivating Sino-Japanese relations are the Japanese and Chinese soldiers seen in the upper picture, maintaining guard over Canton together. The lower picture shows Canton citizens in front of one of the theaters, answering the call to contribute 10 per cent of the price of a theater-ticket to the funds of fighting China.

Why the U.S. and Britain Must Be Annihilated

Anglo-Saxons Possess World-Domination Mania and Can't Stand Any Nation Becoming Powerful

By IICHIRO (SOHO) TOKUTOMI

Part II

3. The Three Enemies of the Anglo-Saxons.

The Anglo-Saxons have a constant habit of taking it upon themselves to strike at those who surpass them, or those who try to surpass them, or those who are their equal.

This was originally part of a predetermined plan, to be sure, but this practice came to be repeated so often that it would not be far-fetched to consider it an instinct now of that race.

The countries which the United States and Britain look upon as their greatest enemies today are, first of all, Germany, next, Japan and thirdly, Soviet Union. Czarist Russia, too, was at one time considered one of their greatest enemies. Their first enemy, Germany, was defeated in the first World War. Since the fighting occurred solely on French and Belgian soil, Britain suffered no damage to her home soil.

As a result of the war, however, Britain, the creditor nation of the world, became a debtor power, and the power to rule the world financially moved from London to New York.

The country which had gained financially from the first World War was the United States, and Britain was left only to suffer the grief which is the partial burden of a victor.

As for the second enemy, Japan, the Anglo-Saxons realized their aim in respect to it by first concluding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and then by having Japan fight Czarist Russia, the third enemy, succeeding in this fashion in weakening the latter two to some extent.

Japan Rises

Then together with the first World War, Japan again began to raise its head. In order to push this head down, the United States and Britain concocted between each other the now notorious Washington Conference of February, 1920, and succeeded in realizing their aim.

As for the third enemy, Soviet Union, the Anglo-Saxons did their utmost following the first World War to squelch it but failing in every one of their attempts, finally gave up.

In time, however, the world's wheel did not turn as the Anglo-Saxons wanted it to turn and even began to kick back. Then Germany, which was supposed to have been crushed, revived the Anglo-Saxons themselves, what is more, were partially responsible for this revival.

Following the first World War, France, the ally of Britain, suddenly began to grow in power and, uniting all the small powers of Europe, assumed the position of leadership. Then the already mentioned instinct of the Anglo-Saxons asserted itself until they finally began to extend a sympathetic hand to Germany. That the capital of Anglo-Saxons greatly aided the revival of Germany is an unmistakable truth. The Germans themselves know this better than anyone else. The Germans, however, revived more than the Anglo-Saxons had expected. A hitherto unknown hero by the name of Adolf Hitler suddenly arose in the midst of the Germans to lead them, and in time the National Socialist Party had spread all over Germany. It was then that the Anglo-Saxons had their eyes opened to the real situation. Thus now to oppress Germany, they undertook various measures and intensified their plottings.

But, at every turn, they found Fuehrer Hitler before them. They finally tried to draw Soviet Union to their side in order to threaten Germany from that direction. But they were forestalled even here. The British and French went to Moscow and were publicly engaged in military discussions with the Soviet authorities when, before anyone knew it, a non-aggression pact was signed between Germany and Soviet Union.

Oppression Causes Incident

As for the case of Japan, here too, they found themselves in a difficult predicament. It was their oppression which had caused the Manchurian Incident—an Incident which finally grew into the China Affair

It must be qualified, however, that the Anglo-Saxons succeeded in realizing their aims to a great extent in respect to the China Affair. Their success may be illustrated in the following manner:

Like dogs in a kennel, they fed the regime of Chiang Kai-shek and then turned it upon Japan to have them bark as loudly as possible. This barking they made appear to be representative of the opinion of the world and exploited it to try to pass the judgment of the world against Japan.

But Japan could not be expected to remain for long in the coils of this wicked conspiracy. Japan soon found mutual sympathy and mutual understanding in Germany and in Italy. In this fashion, the Tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy, came into being. When this treaty was on the verge of growing into a military pact, the German-Soviet non-aggression pact was concluded.

The Anglo-Saxons now tried to gain what they had lost in Soviet Russia in Japan and started a vigorous campaign of blasphemy against Germany. They manufactured such unfounded accusations as that Germany was a double-crosser of Japan and in such a manner tried to cause a rift between the two great countries of the East and the West. This rift they wanted to exploit to make themselves impregnable in East Asia. However, fate was not solely an ally of the Anglo-Saxons, and when it began to turn its smile upon Germany and Japan, the relationship between the two became closer than ever. Finally in September of 1941, the tripartite Military alliance pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy came into existence.

In such a manner, their conspiracy to use poison to erase poison and to use one enemy to destroy another proved a bungling failure in every case and must have made them sadly lose their confidence in Providence.

4. The Relationship between Germany and Soviet Russia and the Relationship Between Japan and Soviet Russia.

The Anglo-Saxons, however, are hereditarily a persistent obstinate race. Obstinacy is one of their inborn traits. Therefore, when the Japan-German-Italian Tripartite Military Alliance Pact came into being, they took the pleasure to believe that it was not a sincere expression of Japan and that the Alliance was one merely on paper. They flattered themselves by believing that Japan's heart was still with the Anglo-Saxons. They committed the blunder of jumping at the conclusion that once their pressure upon Japan was increased, Japan would surrender just as they wished.

War Is Result

The ultimate result was the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript Declaring War Against the United States and the British Empire on December 8, 1941.

The three enemies whom the Anglo-Saxons conspired against in every possible manner for the past 20 years and more have not by any chance grown any weaker than they were at the beginning, but in fact have grown much more powerful.

The Anglo-Saxons found that every one of their calculations had failed to hit its mark. But they have at last found a period of respite today as a result of the war between Germany and Soviet Russia.

To be sure, Germany had from the beginning considered the Anglo-Saxons as its frontal enemy. However, Germany realized that in order to win over the Anglo-Saxons it had first to build an absolutely unshakable foundation, and the result was the war with Soviet Russia. As a result of the war, Germany has now gained control of the Ukraine, which is called the "Granary of Europe." As a result of the war, Germany has gained command of the Black Sea. It also extended its hands toward the Caucasus with its wealthy oil resources.

Of course, as a result of the comparative under-estimation of the strength of Soviet Russia made by Germany, the war has lasted longer than had been expected and has developed into a difficult one.

If we should assume the premise that the war with Soviet Russia had not occurred, London may have been a shamble of ruins by now. It would not be an exaggeration to note that the temporary respite now enjoyed by Britain is the timely gift of Soviet Russia.

Conspiracy Goes On

There is, however, another conspiracy still left for the Anglo-Saxons. It is a war between Japan and Soviet Russia. This is not by any chance because they love Soviet Russia and hate Japan, nor by any chance because they love Japan and hate Soviet Russia.

Their abhorrence of the Soviet Union with its doctrine of Communism and their antipathy against Japan with her doctrine of "Hakko Ichiu" cannot be easily discriminated. It is the same as if a man should hate snakes and earthworms and not know which it hates the worse.

They are constantly racking their brains and calling forth the full force of their genius, and calling upon heaven and earth, and praying to the devil, and doing everything to arouse enmity between the two countries or to arouse distrust between the two, so that the latter may ultimately come to grips with each other.

How much their conspiracy prevailed in Japan needs little illustration if we should recall the past 45 years of our national history. However, Japan and Soviet Russia were too wise to give Britain and the United States the pleasure of realizing their profiteering aims. Each of the two nations realized all too clearly what was best for it. It is as clear as day that if Japan and Soviet Russia should engage in war now there will be all to lose mutually and practically nothing to gain.

The Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact signed by the former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka with the then Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow in April of 1941 must be said to have been truly a timely achievement. What is more, ever since then, the two countries have faithfully abided by the terms of the treaty to deal Britain and the United States another setback in their calculated conspiracy.

(To Be Continued)

AXIS U-BOATS INFEST SOUTH AFRICAN SEAS

British Commander Emphasizes Serious Situation; People Cautioned

Favored with continued fair weather with the coming of March, Axis submarines have greatly expanded the sphere of their operations and are now proving a grave menace in the remote waters of the south-eastern Atlantic along the coasts of Africa, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Vice-Admiral Sir William Tate, commander of the British naval forces in South African waters, recently emphasized the serious threat of Axis submarines, and gave stern warnings to the people of South Africa, it was disclosed by a Times correspondent in Capetown.

Vice-Admiral Tate declared, "Recently, Axis submarines have been infesting South African waters in large numbers and it cannot be foretold when they will strike. In order to cope with this dreadful menace, the anti-Axis fleet in the South African waters, squadrons of the Royal Air Force, air squadrons of the Union of South Africa, and the coastal defense units in South Africa are working in close collaboration to strengthen the defenses."

In concluding his warning, the British commander added, "It is my profound wish that the people of South Africa realize the gravity of the situation which confronts them, and maintain absolute silence on matters concerning shipping and transportation, and also, refrain from saying anything that would be beneficial to the enemy."

Blind Patriot Works 10 Years to Transpose 'History of Japan' into Braille Characters

Seeking to give spiritual light to his brethern who, like himself, are blind, Moriichi Kadoya, 58, of Gumma Prefecture has recently completed his Braille version of Rai Sanyo's "History of Japan," work of the famous historian of the Tokugawa era. The work of Mr. Kadoya, according to the Mainichi, required the concentrated effort and study of more than ten consecutive years.

Blind from the age of three, Mr. Kadoya received his initial instructions from his devoted mother, and later continued his early formal education at the School for The Blind and Dumb in Gifu. Completing the four years' course there, he next entered a private institution under Hakudo Kiryu, where he began his initial studies on Japan's history of foreign relations.

During the four following years, he delved into the study of Rai Sanyo's "History of Japan," "Tsurezuregusa" (Gleanings from My Leisure Hours), "Makuranososhi," (Pillow-book) and "Mito Fudoki" (Manners and Customs of Mito).

It was during these years that deeply touched by the historic version of the loyal Kusunoki Masashige and his son, Masatsura, he determined to transcribe the complete edition of Rai Sanyo's "History of Japan" into a Braille version for the benefit of his blind brethren.

With the seed for this gigantic undertaking planted during his youth, he began the actual transcription during his later years. For six consecutive years, with the assistance of his only daughter, Fusako, he continued his painstaking work, but upon its completion, dissatisfied with the result, spent the ensuing five years in laborious correction and proof-reading. Finally, after 11 consecutive years of ardent work, through the friendly cooperation of doctors, teachers, and priests of his home town, he completed his Braille version.

His satisfaction upon completion of the work has been further increased with the coming marriage of his one daughter, whose devotion and sacrifice during the 11 long years have left humble lines of gratitude upon her father's countenance.

"The spirit which flows unblemished through the pages of the 'History of Japan'," remarked the blind scholar, "should be the spirit of the Japanese people. I hope that the Braille work, which I am thinking of contributing to some school or institute for the benefit of the blind, will be widely utilized."

In keeping with the spirit which has inspired Mr. Kadoya to accomplish his magnanimous task, Tozo Inouye, head of the Inouye Language School, and his wife, Fumiko, have done much for the welfare of the blind.

Upon graduating from the Tsuda College, Mrs. Inouye departed for England, where she attended the Oxford University. Here, she became acquainted with a blind classmate, whom she often aided through the transcription of text-books into Braille writing. Upon her return to Japan, she married Mr. Inouye, son of the well-known English scholar, Jukichi Inouye, and since their marriage, the two have been searching for an opportunity to aid the blind.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, and subsequently, the War of Greater East Asia, they were spurred into actuating their plans, and finally, with the inauguration of the National Service Society formally decided, they will open from April 5 a special course in Braille typing at the Inouye English School for the members of the Society.

Five weeks' training will enable the students to type some 70 characters per minute. Those having attended the course will contribute their services for the transcription of popular books into Braille printing. All typed manuscripts will be contributed either to blind soldiers or to schools for the blind.

"I hope," commented Mr. Inouye, "that women with leisure time will cooperate with us in this new enterprise. In Japan today, there are but few literary books written in Braille characters. When we consider the fact that a certain foreign country provides its blind with some 200,000 Braille books, we must certainly do our best to introduce culture among the blind in Japan through suitable books."

CHINESE MUST RUN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Wang Ko-min Stresses Need Of Independent Administration Within Nation

Domei

TSINGTAO, March 31.—Commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking as well as of the establishment of the North China Political Affairs Commission, Wang Ko-min, former chairman of the Provisional Government of North China, today stressed that China must be determined to carry out its domestic administration independently responding to Japan's comradeship shown toward China.

"After I returned to Peking on February 25, 1939 from Nanking where I, together with Lieutenant-General Susumu Morioka, then the head of the North China liaison office of the China Affairs Board, attended the first political conference on February 22, I began organizing the North China Political Affairs Administration. It was completed on March 30, the day when the National Government of China was returned to Nanking," Mr. Wang said.

"I resigned my post in May the same year as the political situation in North China was provisionally settled," he added.

Expressing his gratefulness toward Japan, Mr. Wang recalled that Japan, since China's entry into the current war, has relinquished its exclusive concessions in China and also suspended the issuance of new military scrip in Central and South China.

Now that China has joined the War of Greater East Asia, he said, China must see to it that its domestic administration is carried out independently, and the Nanking Government and the Chinese people must renew their determination to live or die with Japan in successful prosecution of the current war, Mr. Wang concluded.

U.S. SERVICEMEN MISSING

738 Additional American Soldiers Lost in Tunisia

Seven hundred and thirty-eight additional American servicemen were disclosed as missing on the Tunisian front according to an announcement made by the United States War Department on Tuesday, a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei reported in relaying a wire from Washington.

The majority of the missing men are believed to have been made captives of the Axis forces, the bulletin added.

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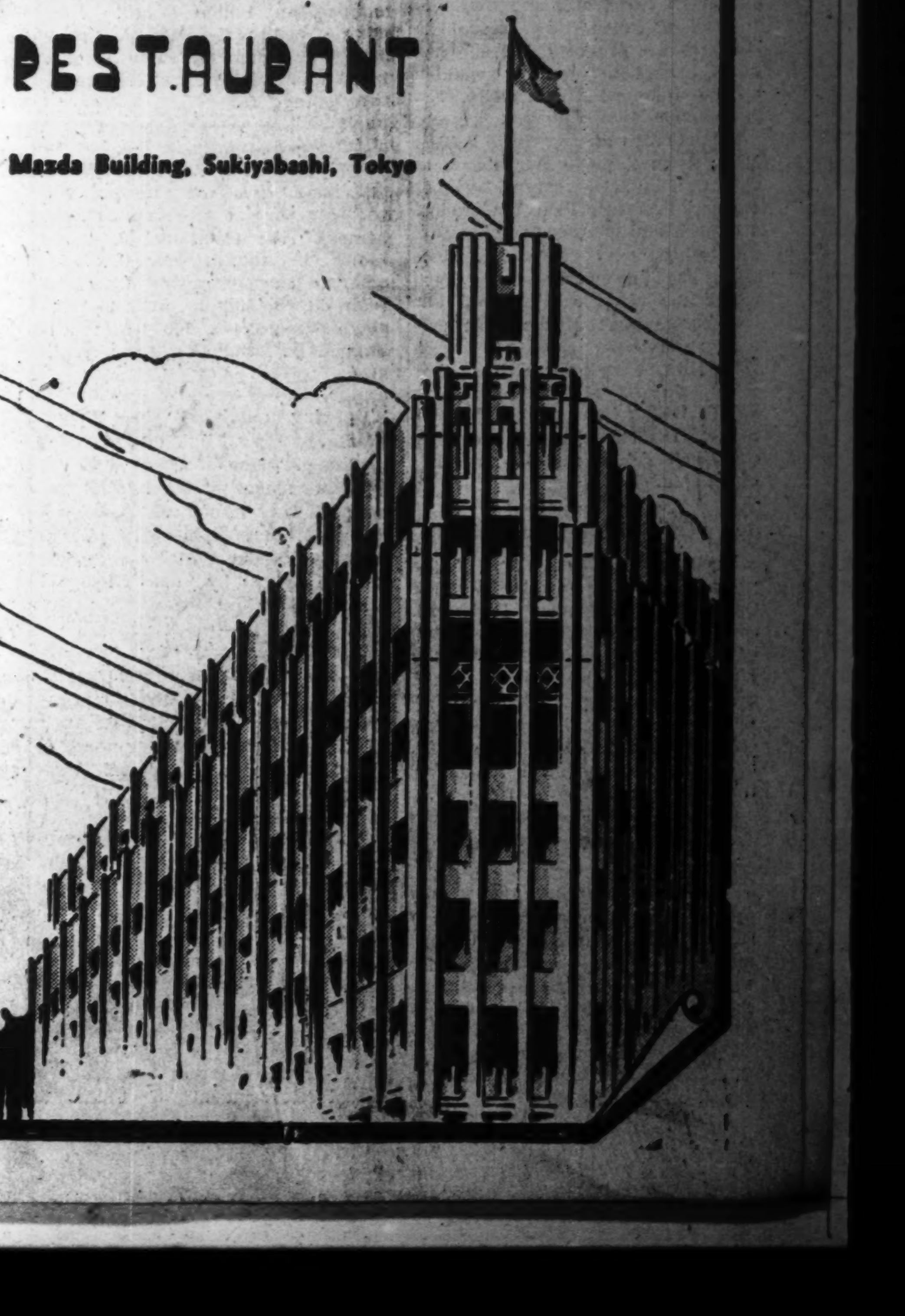

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CARTOON TO PICTURE ANNIHILATION OF FOE

Navy Ministry to Supervise Production of Film Called Tale of Submarines

Under the supervision of the Navy Ministry, the Asahi Eiga will produce a lengthy cartoon film entitled "Sensuikan Monogatari" (The Tale of Submarines). Much interest is being entertained for the completion of the picture, the story of which will center on the annihilation of the American and British fleet as well as the introduction of the manners and customs of the Southern Regions.

In view of the great success achieved by the showing of "The Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," a Japanese picture, in the Southern Regions, the Overseas Motion Picture Selection Committee established in the Board of Information has decided to send additional Japanese made cultural features to the southern areas such as "Japan Behind the Guns," "The Universities in Japan," and "War Report of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces."

A documentary picture of North Borneo will be produced by the Japanese Military Administration in North Borneo in the near future. The picture will deal with all the geographical and natural features unfamiliar with the Japanese people.

"The Fighting Convoys," a Geijutsu Eiga cultural picture, was endorsed by the Education Ministry recently.

The Ofuna studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company has announced the production of 13 feature pictures this year of which the ambitious films include "The Plane Hops Off for South," "The Decisive Battle," and "Grandmother."

In a collaboration work of ten writers and playwrights, the scenario of a big-scale national picture called "Hojo Tokimune" will be finished by the end of this summer. The picture is said to be one of the high-caliber productions by the Shochiku studios in Kyoto.

With Joji Oka in the title role, the cast for "The Man," a modern photoplay, has been completed to speed up the production under the direction of Kunio Watanabe. It is a Toho picture arranged by Chiyeo Kimura.

11-YEAR OLD PIANO PRODIGY TO PRESENT SOLO RECITAL

Miss Taeko Kimura to Appear Friday at Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kaikan

Miss Taeko Kimura, 11-year-old piano prodigy, will give a recital from 7 p.m. Friday at the Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kaikan in Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku.

No admission will be charged due to the modesty of Miss Kimura, but every lover of piano music is invited to attend the recital to listen to the progress that she has made. Invitation cards are available at the Takeuchi Music Office, No. 2, 1-chome Mita, Shiba-ku.

It is recalled that on April 2, 1941, Miss Kimura made her debut at the Chopin Eve given by her teacher, Professor Paul Vinogradoff, a close friend of Alexander Scriabin and other great composers. Since then, she has worked very hard under the same teacher until she has become one of his most promising pupils.

On this occasion which is her first solo recital she will play Bach's Italian Concerto, Beethoven's Seven Divertissements, Debussy's Children's Realm and 10 Mazurkas of Chopin.

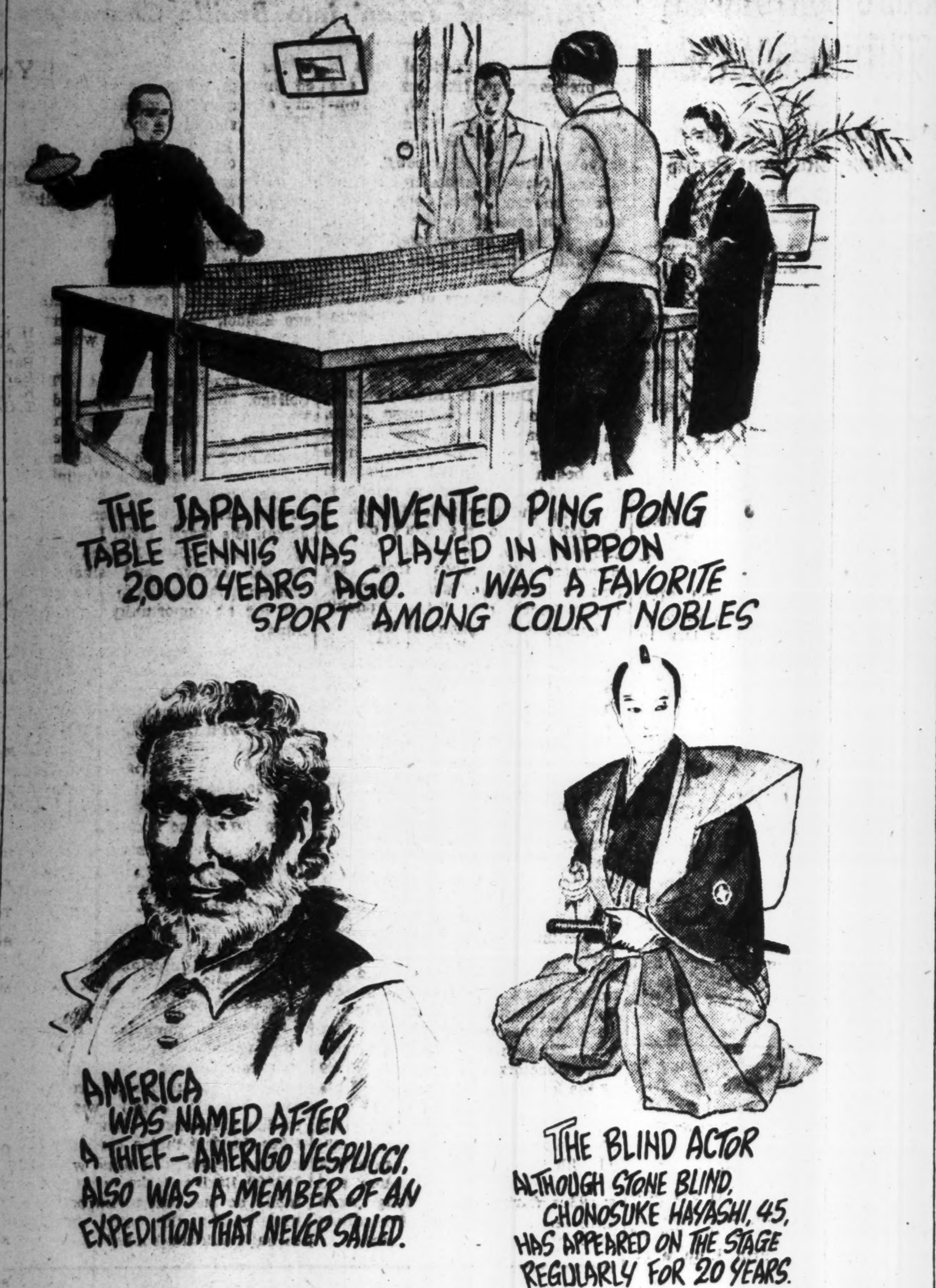
Official Rank Raised

Noritake Yoshioka, chief of the protocol section of the Foreign Office, and Suemitsu Kadowaki, chief of the first section of the Political Affairs Bureau, also of the Foreign Office had their official grade raised to the Chokunin rank, the highest rank in civil service, on Wednesday. Both Mr. Yoshioka and Mr. Kadowaki will remain in their present posts.

Masterpieces Still Safe

PARIS.—In an official communique emphatically denying British press reports anent the alleged seizure by German troops of Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa and other art treasures of the Louvre collections, the French Ministry of Education declared that the famous classic Mona Lisa was still at the same place to which it was removed at the outbreak of war in 1939.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The outstanding theatrical event over the week-end will be a special performance of Puccini's La Boheme by the Fujiwara Opera Company, which will be given at the Tokyo Gekijo for three days from April 3 with matinees on the first and second days. The leading players will include Yoshie Fujiwara, Takeshi Tomita, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Hidekichi Hibino, Takako Mikami, Retsu Otani, Futaba Takayanagi, Mami Sugiura and Goro Murao. The music will be provided by the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt. Keizo Horiuchi will be the director with the settings by Ryutaro Mibayashi.

Plays submitted before the censorship in February totaled 222, of which the 186 plays were approved, according to an investigation by the Metropolitan Police Board. New plays topped the list with 88. Comedies 49 in number, came second. Third was the old classical dramas, aggregatingg 21.

For the first time in the history of 15 years since its founding, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will probably play at the Kabukiza, the home of the traditional Japanese drama, in August. For this purpose, no stage engagement will be made during July in order to complete preparations for the much-awaited performance at the Kabukiza.

Opening today at the Nippon Gekijo is a new bill, consisting of motion pictures and a series of the gorgeous dance entitled "Miyako Odori." This is not the traditional dance of the same name popularized in Kyoto but a newly composed musical play by the Nichigeki Show.

The KDF, a dramatic group organized by the German residents in Japan, will present a three-day program at the Teikoku Gekijo on April 27, 28 and 29 under the support of the Japan-Germany Cultural Association.

Yaeko Mizutani and her Geijutsuza dramatic group left Tokyo early this week to play at the Takarazuka Chu Gekijo in Kansai until April 25.

Consisting of 50 players, the Toho dancing team arrived in Nanking last week to fulfil the goodwill mission in celebration of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, having been observed on March 30. After a short sojourn in the Chinese capital, they will make an extended tour of Central China to entertain Japanese soldiers at the various fronts.

The Shinsei Shimpa, which will play at the Nakaza in Osaka this month with its repertoire plays such as "The Family," is expected to play in the capital next month.

In an endeavor to give a healthy dramatic entertainment in wartime, the Japan Circuit Theatrical League has decided to make the regular performance at the various public halls and national schools in the city limit of Tokyo, commencing the end of April. Detailed plans are now being discussed. The member theatrical companies of the League such as the Mizuho Gekidan, Kuroganetai and the Shochiku Kokumin Ido Gekidan will join the plan.

The Gekidan Todo, the influential juvenile dramatic troupe, is planning to present its 60th performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo toward the end of this month. "The Justice of Fox" is promised to be staged.

In the forthcoming third performance in the capital at the Takarazuka Gekijo in May, the Shin Engiza theatrical group headed by Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada, both famous screen players, will present "Sugata Sanshiro" (a screen play now being released at local cinema houses with big success). The stage version is now being prepared by Kazuo Kikuda. Based on the theme of an exchange ship, a new drama by Minoru Nakano is expected to be staged simultaneously.

DISABLED SOLDIER WORKS FOR VOCAL INSTRUCTIONS

A disabled soldier by the name of Yukiyoshi Senda, aged 27, is receiving instructions in vocal music from Madam Tamaki Miura, the noted vocalist, in exchange for his service as her house-boy, it is reported.

Mr. Senda sustained a wound in the upper part of his left hand in 1938 in a battle in Manchoukuo.

Realizing his disabled condition, he made up his mind to do his bit for the state as a singer and came to Tokyo as soon as he was released from the service and became a pupil of Madam Miura.

It is further reported that Mr. Senda will make his debut as a [illegible] at the Hibiya Public Hall on April 4, when a grand concert of Madam Miura's pupils will be given.

Concert Calendar

The first performance of the "Modern Nippon Music," sponsored by the Kunitachi Composers Study Association, at 6:30 p.m. today at the Sangyo Kaikan. Musicians include Masao Amachi, piano, Koji Taku, piano, Miss Takiko Ohmura, violin, Miss Yoshiko Murai, piano, Miss Haruko Fujita, piano, Miss Miho Nagato, soprano.

A grand spring concert sponsored by the Victor Talking Machine Company, Friday at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Schubert's lieder cycle, "Die Schoene Muellerin," each of the 20 songs given rendered by Yoshie Fujiwara, Miss Kazue Niiro, Minoru Obata, Miss Ryoko Fujiwara, Miss Kazuko Ono, Miss Misao Suga, Koichiro Isshiki, Miss Tsuyako Utagami, Nobusuke Narumi, Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, Katsuhiko Haida, Soichiro Namioka, Miss Aiko Saida, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani an. Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, with the piano accompaniment by Miss Yasuko Tani.

The 29th concert of Kosei Bunka, at 5:30 p.m. Friday at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The artists include Ri So-shun, tenor, Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano, Miss Umeka Kuwabara, mezzo-soprano, Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, soprano, Miss Tatiana Koslowsky, piano, Yoshio Ishihara, baritone and Miss Nadieda Koslowsky, piano.

A concert of new Japanese music composed by Taminosuke Matsumoto, at 6 p.m. Friday at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes piano, violin, vocal solo and chorus. Takeo Ito, baritone, the Sakuramachi chorus and several other musicians will perform at the concert.

The first series of the Musical Festival at the Tokyo Gekijo, Puccini's opera "La Boheme" in four acts by the Fujiwara Opera Company, from Saturday, April 3 to 5, inclusive, at 6:30 p.m. daily (matinee at 1:30 on April 3 and 4), with Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Artists include Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Takeshi Tomeda, baritone; Hidekichi Hibino, baritone; Kakunen Hayashi, baritone; Goro Murao, bass; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano and Miss Mamiko Sugiura, soprano.

The second subscription dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Nobutoshi Tsuda (both graduates of the Max Terpis Dance School, Berlin), Sunday, April 4, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A concert by pupils of Madame Tamaki Miura, Sunday, April 4, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists will be Miss Sawako Terawaki, soprano Koki Senda, tenor, Miss Haruko Nishida, soprano, Katsuo Ohashi, baritone, Miss Kuniko Ashiwara, mezzo-soprano; Miss Yaeko Okamoto, soprano; Yasuo Kojima, tenor, Miss Fumiko Okamura, mezzo-soprano; Miss Misao Suga, soprano. The chorus by Shinsei Chorus Group, directed by Yoshiko Ito, accompaniment by Jiro Akamatsu at the piano.

Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin and chamber music evening, Tuesday, April 6, at 7 p.m. at the Tokyo Gekijo Theater. The program include three string quartet numbers by the Nippon String Quartet (formerly Tokyo String Quartet) and five violin solo numbers by Miss Hisako Tsuji.

The third series of the Musical Festival at Tokyo Gekijo. Piano recital by Urimaru Nobechi, Wednesday, April 7, at 7 p.m. The program includes numbers by Franck, Beethoven, and Chopin.

The fourth series of Musical Festival at the Tokyo Gekijo: Ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe, accompanied by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, Thursday and Friday, April 8 and 9, at 6:30 p.m.

The Seventh Philharmonic Orchestra Concert directed by Hisatada Otaku, Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto violin. The program include Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Beethoven's Second Symphony in D Major; Two Symphonic Movements by Saburo Moroi; Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Commended Performers' Joint Recital

A joint recital of both instrumentalists and vocalists was sponsored by the Nippon Music Culture Association and the Mainichi on the evening of March 24 at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo. The object of this recital, according to the note given in the program was to foster those performers who are considered to be excellent by the Nippon Music Culture Association and the Mainichi, and commended by the Board of Information for their respective merits.

T. Kurata (cello), accompanied by K. Ishii at the piano, played Boccherini's "Adagio and allegro" and Beethoven variations on a theme of Mozart; N. Sasaki (mezzo-soprano), accompanied by Y. Tani at the piano, sang a few selections ("Dedication", "Even Song," "Rest my Soul," "Farewell my Love") from Richard Strauss, and two contemporary Japanese songs—"Bell" by K. Nakata and a "Central District Lullaby" by Koscak Yamada; M. Kuroda, (piano) played Beethoven's Sonata in E-flat Major, Op. 81a (The Farewell); S. Chiba (mezzo-soprano), accompanied by Y. Okazaki at the piano, sang Dalila's songs, "O, Love! Grant Me the Courage to Bear My Fraility" from Saint-Saens' "Samson it Dalila" and a selection of songs ("To the Night" and others) from Hugo Wolf, followed by two contemporary Japanese songs—"Elegy" and "Idolatry" by Akiyoshi; Y. Oku (flute), accompanied by H. Hufita at the piano, played a Sonata for Flute and Piano by U. Abe. The Tokyo Quartet, consisting of M. Kuroyanagi (first violin), T. Terada (second violin), H. Tanaka (viola) and T. Tachibana (cello), with M. Iguchi (piano) played the Brahms Piano Quintet in F minor, Op. 34.

Kurata (cellist) seems to have assimilated the good influence of the French School, as shown in his excellent tone-production and phrasing in general, but recently, there seems to be a certain mark of slovenliness to be discerned in his playing, which is to be much regretted considering the high degree of talent he possesses. He did not succeed in eradicating this distressing trait in his performance of the evening and the general tone-production was not free from hardness (due mainly to over pressure of the bow) and the intonation also was not free from reproach, but happily, there were several gratifying moments in his phrasing and tonal contrast.

Sasaki (mezzo-soprano) did not give one the impression of having a particularly attractive quality of singing-voice. Her general style of singing lacked broadness, which was coupled by her rather metallic quality of singing-voice and the unevenness in the quality of her singing-voice throughout the whole register certainly did not react favorably in the rendition of the items.

Kurota (piano) gave a straightforward rendition of the Beethoven Sonata (The Farewell) without any mistaken idiosyncrasies, which so often mar the otherwise commendable performance. A little more regard for tempo-modification and dynamic contrast would have enhanced her performance still further.

Chiba (mezzo-soprano) has a lovely, rich quality of singing-voice and she certainly uses it to her best advantage. Her general phrasing is particularly gratifying and there is not a little of dramatic intensity in her singing. Whatever she takes up, she displays an excellent sense of musicality and proportion. She showed an equalized quality of singing-voice throughout the whole register and her range and control of voice are splendid. Her interpretations of Wolf's songs were particularly gratifying as she brought out something of those gnawing sorrows that had overtaken him little by little so relentlessly.

Oku (flute) gave an excellent performance of a Sonata on the flute. Unfortunately, the work he selected, like so many of the kind, had neither the consistency of concept nor the novelty of form. A little more regard on such matters as articulation (tonguing) and the quality of tone produced would have added much to his performance.

The Tokyo Quartet and Iguchi (piano) gave a fairly satisfactory performance of the Brahms Piano Quintet in F minor, Op. 34. The coherence between the piano-part and the quartet was far from ideal, both musically and tonally. The tempo adopted by the group was also not very consistent with the spirit of the music. In short, the whole thing was too hurried, thus destroying most of the cogitative sentiment of Brahms. Much more singing-quality from the strings, and curbing as much as possible the percussion tendency of the piano were to be desired. Otherwise the performance was praiseworthy taking it all round.

The Tokyo Chamber Music Society

A Chamber Music Concert around Harpsichord (clavecin or cembalo) was given on the evening of March 25 at the Sangyo Kaikan Hall. The programme consisted of a Concerto in D minor for Harpsichord and string quartet (Allegro, Adagio, Allegro) by J. S. Bach; A Sonata for Cello and Harpsichord in G major (Adagio, Allegro ma non tanto, Andante, Allegro moderato) by Bach; and the 5th Brandenburg Concerto in D major for Harpsichord, Flute and Violin with the string accompaniment.

Those who took part were Eta Harich-Schneider (Harpsichord), Shozo Suzuki (flute), Akeo Watanabe (first violin), Shuntatu Kono (second violin), Kimiyo Matsuura (viola), Hideo Saito (cello).

A word about this fascinating instrument, Harpsichord. Around 1885, there was a kind of Harpsichord renaissance to foster the instrument among the lovers of old world instruments and to appreciate the dainty utterance of the graceful past. A loud shout often makes people shut their ears, but a faint whisper seldom fails to attract attention. When one is away from the pandemonium of daily life, or after the din and clang of pretentious, modern music, how unostentatiously rustles the raiment of contemporation, Harpsichord! In the West, the Dolmetsch Family has done a great deal to nurture the propagation of this worth-while movement in the form of Haslemere Festival. Like the reticent maiden of bygone days, the Harpsichord does not proclaim itself continually, but it says just so much and leaves the rest to one's imagination; wherein lies the tantalizing secret and enchantment. By saying less, it says more.

Technically, the contrapuntal art of Bach would, in a way, find a much more desired "hidden" effect in this instrument (Harpsichord) than in any other modern, key-board instruments, especially when one considers the equally tempered scales and "over-sonority" of the modern instruments of the piano family, which only help to "blur" the "psychic flow" of the separate melodic lines.

A Sonata for Cello and Harpsichord was a particularly happy combination, both musically and tonally. Though, the Concerto in D minor surpasses the 5th Brandenburg Concerto in the thematic invention and in originality, for some reasons not quite clear, the Brandenburg Concerto had given a better performance-effect. The Harpsichord held its own place quite distinctly, from the tonal point of view, amidst the more sonorous instruments. The evening was not only enjoyable, but very refreshing.

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ACT REVISION TO AID TRAFFIC PERFECTION

Change in Law Will Perfect Communications System Vital For Upped Production

Completion of the traffic and communications system is essential for the expansion of the productive power of any country, and the secret of victory in the present war for any belligerent nation lies in the speedy expansion of its productive power. This is why a major revision has been effected in Japan's Automobile Traffic Industry Act with the approval of the Diet in its latest session, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The act mentioned above was promulgated in April, 1931 for the first time, since when it was left in its original form. Consequently, on account of the major changes which have taken place in the internal condition of Japan, the act in its original form was unfit for the requirements of the times.

As stated above, the perfection of a complete system of traffic and communications is indispensable for the productive expansion of any country. The system of traffic and communications practically decides the effectiveness of a country's productive capacity. The only way to realize speedy expansion of the productive power is for the Government and people to exercise constant efforts to overcome any difficulty in their way, in close collaboration with each other.

Must Make Best Use

Japan, in the extraordinary circumstances in which it stands at present, is required to do its best to make the most of its railways, tramways, automobiles and all other facilities of land transportation in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for all sorts of munitions and other war materials.

The automobile traffic industry, as an important link in the chain of Japan's land transportation system, is now required to undergo a major change. This is why the Automobile Traffic Industry Act has been subjected to the change.

The revised act was promulgated in the Official Gazette under date of March 11. The revised act involves four important points. In the first place, all authority relative to the issue of licenses to various parties starting in the automobile traffic industry, as well as relative to the sanctioning or recognition of any changes in the business plans of different automobile traffic industry companies has been transferred from the competent ministers of the cabinet departments or from the local governors concerned to the Railways Minister. The revision in this respect, it is expected, will go a long distance in securing the coordination of the country.

In the second place, the competent minister of the Cabinet department, or the local Government, by virtue of the present revisions in the Act, is authorized to give necessary orders to any truck company to offer its services for the transportation of anything the authorities have in view. In the old Act, it was simply stated that the authorities could engage the services of any truck company for their purposes in view "for the promotion of public interests."

Gov't to Bear Expenses

In the third place, the Government has been authorized to disburse part of the expenses required for the coordination of the automobile transportation industry in the country in order to enable it to exhibit its transportation capacity at its best, whereas in the present Act "the Government is authorized to disburse, in case of special necessity, part of the expenditure for the healthy development of the automobile transportation industry. . . ."

In the fourth place, fundamental revisions have been introduced in the purposes, methods of establishment, and the system of electing the officials, of the automobile transportation industry associations as well as of their federation. At the same time, greater power of control over all the automobile transportation industry companies concerned is given to the directors of the automobile transportation industries associations and to the president of the federation of these associations.

Under the revised Act, the director of an automobile transportation industry association is required to keep his control over all affairs of the association and he is responsible to the competent minister or to the local governor only for what he has done, whereas all other officials of the association are responsible to the director for what they have done. In other words, the director is appointed with the recognition of the local governor or of the competent minister, while all other officials are appointed or dismissed by the director.

Bill Clearings

March 31
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	544,868	201,529
Balance	148,183	28,818

Army Awards an Industrialist

Saburo Machinaga, head of the manufacturing department and director of research of the Kobe Steel Works, receiving a letter of commendation signed by Prime Minister General Tojo in the concurrent capacity of War Minister at the War Ministry for distinguished service to the war industry. Standing beside him in a morning coat is Kaemon Tamiya, president of the company.

Eventful Years of Tokyo Exchange Stock Traced As It Disappears From Market

In 1896 Bourse Issue Skyrocketed to ¥855 Against Face Value of ¥50 Owing to Post-War Boom

Leaving behind it a sexagenarian history of its vicissitudes, the erstwhile No. 1 leader of stocks, or the bourse issue of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, made its final exit from the various stock exchanges in the country yesterday. Holding an unchallenged leadership on the market as the barometer of the financial and economic fluctuations of the country and as the mirror of social, political, and international situation affecting our nation, this stock went through a chequered career for the past three score years.

Recalling the eventful past as he anticipates the Tokyo Stock Exchange going for good and all to give way to the Japan Securities Exchange that will be founded in its place on July 1 this year, Kohei Tokuda, chairman of the Stock Brokers, Association belonging to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, gives a brief account of his experience and impression in connection with the transactions in the 60-year-old bourse issue on the stock exchanges.

History Related

Mr. Tokuda's account follows in substance:

"It was in May, 1878 that the Tokyo Stock Exchange was founded with a capital of ¥200,000. The promotors concerned were mostly the financial magnates of the day, including Eiichi Shibusawa, Takashi Matsuda, Takenosuke Mitsui, Yonosuke Mitsui and Risuke Minomura, while the presidency for the exchange was first assumed by Akira Komatsu. Again it was on June 1 of the same year that the Exchange opened for business, and it was on July 15 of the same year that the transactions in the bourse issue were started for the first time. Later on, the transactions were extended to various wares of the joint stock companies then existing.

"In the initial stage of the operation on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, it was mostly national bonds, debentures and gold and silver currencies that constituted the staple lines of transactions on the Exchange, there being only a limited volume of transactions in general stocks. It is learned that the total turnovers of stocks during the first year of the operation on the Exchange stood at an incredibly small figure of 253 shares, and that similar conditions continued to prevail for nearly eight years since the inception of the Exchange.

"Surveying the price movement of the bourse issue for a decade following the creation of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the bourse issue (¥100 per share, fully paid up) reached a new high of ¥329.00 in 1881, but it dropped to ¥130.00 the following year. From 1882 to 1885, prices fluctuated around ¥190.00.

Business Expanded

"In 1886, the stabilization of bank notes effected by the Government had a spontaneous effect of accelerating the expansion of business enterprises in the country. As a consequence, there were many corporations newly founded with a resultant increased activity on the stock market. Then there developed an impressive boom on the Exchange, and the bourse issue reached an all-time high of ¥491.00 in 1886. In the following year, the stock market met a reactional decline following the promulgation by the Government of the famous Pool Ordinance. In order to curb the heavy fluctuations of stock prices peculiar to the bourse issue, the authorities took a drastic countermeasure in 1891 in the form of a ban on the transactions in this particular stock on the Exchange.

"To cope with the ever-increasing number of corporations and the resultant increase in the number of stocks handled on the Exchange, the Tokyo Stock Exchange increased its capital from ¥200,000 to ¥300,000 in 1893. For some years following it was principally the stocks of railway companies that particularly interested traders on the Exchange.

Victories Gained

"Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, the Japanese expeditionary forces scored a series of signal victories until, following the glorious termination of the war, there developed an epoch-making expansion of our various industries. With the marked increase in the number of corporations newly established and opening to business, the economic world of our country took on the proportions of an undreamt-of boom. The result was that the Exchange daily seethed with wild excitement until the price of the bourse issue skyrocketed to ¥855.00 per share in 1896 against its face value of ¥50.00. Simultaneously the Exchange increased its capital from ¥500,000 to ¥600,000.

Reaction Sets in

"The subsequent reaction was none the less remarkable, for the Exchange met an inevitable reaction during the latter half of 1896. As a matter of fact, slump followed slump until the price of the bourse issue sagged to ¥190.00 in 1898.

"In 1897 the Exchange increased its capital from ¥600,000 to ¥1,250,000 at one bound. After hovering on a low level for some time, the bourse issue rallied to a ¥280.00 mark in 1899. But prices did not stay steady much longer on account of the subsequent outbreak of the North China Incident in 1900 and of the growing tension in relations between our country and the Soviet Union and this gloomy atmosphere persisted on the market until the Exchange emerged unprecedentedly active following the decisive victory on our side of the Russo-Japanese War fought for two years from 1904."

Improved Recordings Made

BERLIN.—Improved gramophone records which make no disturbing noises when being played are claimed to have been designed by the electrical firm of Siemens and Halske. The problem was to transfer very fine markings on a wax record to another of harder material without lowering the quality of the tone.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.00	− 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.10	− 1.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	72.70	− 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

TOKYO MART QUIET AS ITS ISSUES GO

Absence of Long-Term Session Also Contributes to Sentiment

Reflecting the memorable termination in the morning session of the bourse issues, Tokyo Exchange, new, and Osaka Exchange, new, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was extremely quiet yesterday, and this trend persisted alike in the short-term section and the spot market also due to the absence of the long-term session incidental to the month-end deliveries of January-bidden issues.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new and Osaka Exchange, new, after a career of sixty years, peacefully closed at ¥83.00 and ¥40.00 respectively. On the other hand, N.Y.K., old and new respectively softened ¥1.80 and ¥1.10.

In the spot market, Japan Sand Iron reactionally slipped ¥2.00, and Hodogaya Chemical eased ¥1.30 and Ebara Iron Works ¥1.00.

Yesterday's final prices of the listed stocks in the short-term section are as follows:

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Exch. new	83.3	3.5	2.8	83.0
N. Y. K., new	77.0	7.0	5.9	76.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.8	2.8	1.7	92.7
Kanebo Spin. new	72.7	2.7	2.3	72.7
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.0	9.0	8.6	68.9
Hitachi Iron Works	89.6	9.6	8.7	89.1
Osaka Exch. new	40.7	1.5	40.0	40.0
Japan Steel Tube	68.1	8.2	8.0	68.2
Japan Oil	72.7	3.0	2.6	72.6
S. M. R.	74.6	4.6	4.6	—
N. Y. K., old	91.6	89.9	91.6	89.9
Hokkaido Coal	72.6	2.6	1.9	—
Kanebo Spin. old	127.1	7.1	6.2	126.2
Toyo Rayon. new	55.6	5.6	5.3	55.3
Kokura Iron Works	53.6	3.6	3.5	53.5
Japan Beer. new	45.6	5.6	5.1	—
Japan Sugar. new	—	65.2	5.1	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.7	3.6	63.6
Japan Mining	61.1	1.1	0.8	61.0
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.6	1.7	1.5	61.6

Rapacious Pirates Began British Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

pany. As the result, the authorities in charge of the investigation revealed that the company appropriated £800,000 for bribing high government officials and leaders of the agitation. In addition to this, £1,070,000 of the company's funds was found to have been misappropriated during the period from 1688 to 1694. As the result of these irregularities, many high officials of the company were imprisoned in 1695.

Takes Over Bonds

To calm public opinion, the company, taking advantage of the financial difficulty with which the government was confronted as the result of a war with France, proposed to take over the public bonds to the extent of £700,000 at 4 per cent interest, on condition that its right of monopoly of the trade with the Orient might not be threatened. As a counter-measure, the silk dealers in collaboration with the Whig party proposed to subscribe to the government bonds to the extent of £2,000,000 at 3 per cent interest in an effort to deprive the company of its monopoly right. The upshot was that in 1698 the government permitted the dissenters to establish another India Company.

The two East India Companies put up a violent competition for trade with India until Parliament began to worry about the continuance of this condition which would permit foreign competitors to take advantage of the situation. From such a consideration, the government in 1702 ordered the two companies to amalgamate. After the merger, a contention between the officials of the two defunct East India Companies ensued for some time, but in 1708 the difference of opinion between the two parties was finally mediated by high government officials. From about that time on, the new company began to demonstrate its real power for the control of India.

It was from this period on that a concerted drive was made by Britain to bleed the life-blood of this glorious nation, India, which today is dauntlessly carrying on the fight to evict the Britishers.

This article is a translation from Dr. Shumei Okawa's book entitled "History of Anglo-American Aggressiveness in East Asia."

BODY WILL PROMOTE MACHINES' QUALITIES

Committee Formed to Decide Official Standards for Vital Machines and Parts

The formation of the Committee for the Promotion of Mechanical Engineering was announced under date of March 29 by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in order to improve the qualities of important machines produced in Japan Proper by deciding on official standards, as well as on the qualities of the parts and materials of such machines. The committee is expected to start activities following its first meeting to be held at the Commerce and Industry Ministry's office on March 30, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Committee for the Promotion of Mechanical Engineering, besides acting as a reference body, like the Machine Tools Engineering Committee and the Motor Car Engineering Committee of the Science and Engineering Deliberative Commission, is expected to execute its duties in improving the qualities of important machines by maintaining close cooperation with the engineering committees belonging to various mechanical industries' control associations that are engaged in the control of the precision tools industry, industrial machines industry, electric machines industry, rolling stock industry, motor car industry, and other kinds of mechanical industries.

Questions of Study

The Committee for the Promotion of Mechanical Engineering is expected to conduct a careful study of various questions of importance as follows:

1. The regulation of the types of important machines.
2. The designs and materials for important machines.
3. Coordination of characteristics for important machines.
4. The methods of production to be followed in making important machines.
5. The study of all matters questioned by the Science and Engineering Deliberative Committee.
6. Other matters having bearings on important branches of mechanical engineering.

Members of Committee

The members of the Committee for the Promotion of Mechanical Engineering are as follows:

President—Etsusaburo Shiina, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Members—Kinji Okada, engineer of the Board of Engineering; Colonel Hiro Sato, Colonel Ryoitsu Mabuchi, Engineer Colonel Masaaki Kumagai (Imperial Army); Captain Bunkun Okazaki, Captain Jitsukei Akishige, Engineer Captain Hiroshi Otomo (Imperial Navy); Zentaro Sato, chief of the Machine Bureau; Zengoro Ishizaka, secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Seihei Takeuchi, secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Tetsuo Nakano, secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Kogyo Komori, Engineer of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Yasushi Sugaya, Engineer of the Commerce and Industry Ministry; Koichi Hidaka, Engineer of the Mechanical Experimental Station; Noboru Shinohara, Engineer of the Communications Ministry; Hideo Shima, Engineer of the Communications Ministry; Koji Kobayashi, chief director of the Electric Machine Control Company; Kanichi Nakayasu, chief of the Engineering Department of the Industrial Machine Control Association; Saburo Bito, chief of the Engineering Department of the Precision Tools Control Association; Shinsuke Hashimoto, chief of the Engineering Department of the Rolling Stock Company; Minoru Seki, chief of the Engineering Department of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company; Yoshikazu Komiya, chief of the Engineering Department of the Hitachi Works; Chukichi Okawa, chief of the Engineering Department of the Shibaura Branch of the Shibaura Electric Works.

Vigorous Output Boost In North China

Juichi Tsushima, Noted Financier and President of North China Development Corporation, Here to Report on Situation

Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Corporation, who arrived in Tokyo a few days ago with the object of discussing the company's fund program for the fiscal year of 1943-4, as well as reporting the conditions in North China after the National Government's entry into war, expressed his views in the following vein concerning the future of the development work in North China at the company's head office in Tokyo, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. He is scheduled to stay here for about one month.

With the entry into war of the National Government of China, said Mr. Tsushima, the cooperative structure between Japan and China has been all the more consolidated, but it is to be noted that their cooperation in the future is to be exercised on a completely fresh formula. I mean the voluntary and active participation of big Chinese financiers in the prosecution of economic programs, which certainly will make it possible for us to carry on the work of economic development and expansion of fighting power in a brighter atmosphere than ever. This is an entirely new situation arising subsequent to China's entrance into the war, and the Japan-China economic relations are bound to grow very much closer. So far as North China alone is concerned, I am fully convinced that it will make a remarkable development in its productivity during 1943-4, as it should. Accordingly, the North China Development Co., which is engaged mainly in the production of materials required for the expansion of fighting strength has formulated plans for increased production on a large scale.

No Separate Economies

Although we are in the habit of mentioning "North China economy" or "Menchiang economy," essentially there should be between them no regional economies separate and distinct. Economy in Japan, Chosen, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, Central China and elsewhere must be established on a basis common to them all, so that the supply of materials may be facilitated and productive power increased.

Movement of commodities has been more or less interfered with by questions concerning prices, settlement of accounts and the like, but the most important thing in this regard is to increase outputs. Attempts at solution of all these problems should be made with stress laid on this one point.

Recent events in North China which are worth special mention are (1) the return to China on February 9 of five coal mines which had been under the control of the Japanese military administrative authorities and (2) the reestablishment of these mines as new companies in the form of Chinese juridical persons. The management of these companies will be placed in the hands of the Chinese civilians, and it has been decided to install Chinese financiers as presidents and Japanese as vice-presidents. In the board of directors, the number of Chinese has been increased and we are expecting greatly expanded productivity on the strength of their originality. The five mines in question are Chungshing, Tawenkow, Tzehsien, Shansi and Liuchuan.

Joint Investment

The amounts of capital of these companies have not yet been decided on. They will, of course, be established on Japan-China joint capital, but as the mines have been restored into Chinese hands they may make investments in kind in some cases, while the Japanese side will contribute in the capacity of new shareholders. Kailuan and Tsiaotso are now the only large coal mines which are still under the control of our military administrative authorities.

The importance of increased production of iron in wartime cannot be exaggerated. In North China, the North China Iron Works is now under construction with a view to increase iron output on the spot. The necessary equipment will be completed in the course of the current year. This enterprise will be undertaken not only by the North China Development Corporation, but outside Chinese and Japanese industrialists will be allowed to participate in its management. It is intended to bolster the system of supplies to Japan of such essential materials as iron, coal, raw cotton and salt for the year 1943.

Raising Funds Locally

The capital funds of the North China Development Corporation for the year 1942 totalled ¥510,000,000, of which ¥350,000,000 was covered by debentures. For the year 1943, the capital will require to be increased and the company will look to local sources for the additional funds. Increased production is the sole aim to which all else is to be subordinated.

For smooth interchange of commodities between North and Central China, exchange control ought to be put into force. In view of the importance of the commodity-price problem, both the Japanese and Chinese sides in close cooperation are exerting their best efforts for the prosecution of the Governments' policy through the activity of the Commodity-Price Cooperative Council and the Commodity-Price Cooperative Commission organized respectively by the Japanese and Chinese concerned.

P.I.'s Rehabilitation Displays Progress

(Continued from Page 6)

Filipinos and taught to be applied in everyday life.

The foundations built by American education must be wholly uprooted, and the Filipinos must be helped to realize for themselves that they must abandon their Americanized type of life based only on ease and pleasures. They must be given the capacity to judge for themselves the moral values of life.

This factor of self-determination must not be ignored in the program of education, and enthusiastic cooperation cannot be obtained where a unilaterally investigated and determined program is set out for them to undertake under constant surveillance of the Japanese. A firm recognition of this element will be the proof that Japan's great mission in going into the Philippines is understood.

The Filipinos should be taught to interpret the American action of seizing the Philippines as another step in its invasion of East Asia. It is necessary, too, to impress deeply upon the future leaders of the Philippines of the value and worth of East Asiatic traditions.

In the end, truth alone will determine all questions.

(End)

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1943

Burma's Position in East Asia

The independence of Burma is now within sight of realization. It is, indeed, a matter for genuine congratulation that the day is drawing near when Burma, as an independent State within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, will play under Japan's leadership, an important part in the work of establishing a new order in this part of the world.

It was four years before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that Burma threw off the political yoke of the Indian Government. This emancipation from India's political bondage was, however, no more than nominal. Though nominally detached from India, Burma remained under British rule. Sir Arthur Page, who once presided over the Court of Cassation in Burma, was guilty of falsehood when he asserted in his book that Burma had made remarkable progress both in the economic and in the political sphere since April, 1937, and that she was virtually in the enjoyment of all the powers of a self-governing country. It is true that representative government was introduced in Burma, but this was no more than a mere pretense. As a matter of fact, political freedom was denied to the Burmese. That is to say, representative government in Burma was under the strict surveillance and control of the British authorities. The British Government was prompted all along by the self-seeking motives of sacrificing Burmese interests on the altar of its imperialistic policy, and it simply hoaxed the Burmese people by simulating the grant of self-government on them.

The bitter experiences they went through in the first World War must still be fresh in the memory of the Burmese people. In that War, Britain drove Burmese farmers, who had been living in peace in their villages, to the battle front to be used as cannon fodder particularly in Mesopotamia. On the outbreak of the China Affair, a few months after her formal secession from India, Burma came in for a large share of world attention in connection with the new supply route for Chiang Kai-shek constructed on her border. A few months had hardly passed since the road construction work started when a British steamer with 6,000 tons of arms and ammunition destined for China via Rangoon, set sail from Odessa. In November, 1938, this cargo was sent on by rail to Lashio. After this, ships laden with arms and ammunition made the port of Rangoon in rapid succession, and large quantities of these war materials were transported to China over the Burma Route. It was the most serious disgrace inflicted on the Burmese people in their history that their country was forced to play a pro-Chungking role in the transportation of war materials through its territory, for this shows that they were obliged to serve the interests of Anglo-American imperialism which was bent on the invasion of East Asia. Belonging themselves to East Asia, the Burmese people were by no means indifferent to this humiliation. Burmese patriots filed a strong protest with the British Government, declaring that the Burmese did not want to become embroiled in war. With their limited influence, however, they were unable to resist the pressure of Anglo-American imperialism successfully. The result was that the legitimate claim of the Burmese people was spurned and their interests were trampled underfoot. The British Government closed the Burma Route from May to October of 1940 in compliance with Japan's demand, but it opened the route again in favor of the Chungking regime on America's promptings. In April, 1941, Britain extended the State railway from Lashio to the Chinese border, while at the same time she improved the facilities of air transport between Burma and South China. The air service between Kunming and Rangoon was opened in February, 1939, and at the beginning of 1941 a round-trip service was inaugurated between Lashio and Chungking. Rangoon served as the landing-place for airplanes on various international air services. It was also an airport of call for flying boats on the British overseas air rotue from Australia to South Africa via India. Thus with the cooperation of the United States, Britain was able to strengthen her Burma Route considerably to further her policy of encroachment on China.

In the meantime, what with the dispatch of more troops and the extension of shipyards, Britain increased her armaments in Burma to a large extent with the doubl object of tightening her repressive rule of the Burmese and of converting the country into a strong base in the war against Japan. Besides, the resources of Burma were mobilized for war purposes. Since the outbreak of the European war, Burma has supplied Britain with enormous quantities of mineral and other materials, in addition to £250,000 which she was called upon to contribute toward the war fund.

The days of such dishonor for Burma have now passed into history. Thanks to the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influence has been swept entirely out of Burma and her people have now gained complete freedom. Burma has thus come to mobilize all her resources for the construction of Greater East Asia and to enact a dignified role for the sake of the common existence and prosperity of the East Asiatic peoples.

Burma borders on Thailand, French Indo-China, and Yunnan province of China, and her total area covering 6,050,000 square kilometers is equivalent to the combined areas of Japan proper and Chosen, while her population stands at 14,650,000. Her people are good-hearted and are very sensible of favors. The land is rich in agricultural forestry and mineral resources. The annual rice production prior to the War of Greater East Asia amounted to some 7,000,000 tons, of which about 3,000,000 tons could be exporte The annual output of oil was put roughly at 1,000,000 tons. The country is, in fact, one of the most important oil-producing centers within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. The other principal mineral products include tungsten, lead, zinc, copper and nickel. It was not simply because of her eagerness to aid the Chiang Kai-shek administration that the United States raised objections to Britain's closing of the Burma Route She had another strong reason, and that was to secure the supply of tungsten, tung oil and other materials from Burma and China. Accordingly, the United States appointed Dr John R. Baker to take charge of traffic on the Burma Route and planned to treble the volume of traffic over this road as compared with that prior to its closing.

It need hardly be said that these rich resources are destined to play a very important part in the successful prosecution of the current war, which is being waged for the common good of all East Asiatic peoples. Equally important is the position which Burma will occupy in the trade of East Asia. Burma, which as a British possession used to groan under British exploitation and oppression, is now up and doing, striving to build a new life for its people. A great deal is indeed expected of the future of New Burma The attainment of independence by Burma will, no doubt, produce far-reaching political and psychological effects on the Indian and Filipino peoples. These peoples should be led to understand that the reason for Japan's support of the independence of Burma is that Burma's earnest efforts to secure independence, her cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the present war, and the enthusiasm of her leaders over the construction of a new order are in perfect accord with Japan's policy for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. To enlighten these peoples on this point is certainly a very important thing for the work of creating a new order in Greater East Asia. In view of the proximity of Burma to India, it is a cause for concern that India is still suffering under oppressive British rule. and it can be confidently expected that it will be to the best interest of Burma to try to help India attain the same happy state of freedom as Burma has secured. Viewed thus, the great importance of Burma's position in East Asia will be readily admitted by all. It is to be hoped that New Burma will realize her important position and will continue her earnest endeavors for the sake of the common prosperity of East Asia.

A Year Ago Today

April 1, 1942

Imperial Navy Units bombed Port Darwin on March 28, destroying various military establishments and setting on fire three enemy planes which had been camouflaged and concealed. On their way back they engaged in a severe air combat with seven American fighter planes and shot four of them down. Another heavy raid was launched on the same place on March 30. The Japanese raiders dropped all their bombs accurately on the airfield and many military establishments with destructive effect and shot down nine out of ten enemy fighter planes in several engagements, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

FOUNDATION OF BRITAIN'S NAVY WAS LAID BY RAPACIOUS PIRATES

History Reveals British Isles and Netherlands Were at Dagger's Point for Mastery in Orient

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA

Lord Curzon, who may be regarded as the incarnation of British imperialism, declared in his book "Persian Problem" that Britain can never maintain its position as the head of a world empire if it loses India. Homer Lea, an American military officer, in his book "Anglo-Saxon World," states that the British loss of India would signify the development of a disastrous break in the ring of Anglo-Saxon dominions, which can never be welded together by any amount of Anglo-Saxon blood, iron or fire.

The fact that India is of immense significance to Britain is due not so much to its rich natural resources and man power but because it holds out a brilliant future for ambitious British youth, offers a great market for British goods, brings a large return for British investments, is an immense commercial and overseas communication center and is the most convenient point for maintaining British naval bases and garrisoning the British army. Ever since the first half of the 19th century, the fundamental British foreign policy has been revolving around India as its pivotal point. Britain has devoted all its mental energy to how it can control and maintain the water or land route, or both, to India and how it can successfully defend that country from possible foreign menace.

Britain did not subjugate India with a full realization of the importance of that country to its own national well being. The British at first frequented India merely with the intention of making money. As the route to India was first discovered by Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator, the Portuguese naturally monopolized the lucrative foreign trade with that country. In those days, Portugal under the protection of the Pope, who was the spiritual ruler of Europe, enjoyed the dominant position, politically, economically and religiously. What was more, it had a great navy powerful enough to destroy the navy of any other country which would violate its monopolistic right for foreign trade in the Orient. But Britain, in the meantime under Queen Elizabeth had been building up a powerful navy which would destroy the invincible Spanish Armada.

Buccaneers and Navy

It was such buccaneer heroes as John Hawkins and Francis Drake that laid out the foundation of the British navy. British pirates were notorious for their rapacity as early as the 15th century, became all the more rampant in the 16th century. As Spanish and Portuguese merchant ships were their objects of predatory activities, their practices were regarded by the British as a patriotic profession. They mounted their ships with guns and made it their regular profession to attack Portuguese ships bound homeward from the Orient with loads of Oriental products and from America with precious metals.

Take, for instance, John Hawkins, who was the son of a sailor at Plymouth. As the result of the first voyage to the Spanish dominion in America, he was said to have become the wealthiest man in Plymouth and when he returned from his second voyage he was said to have amassed a fortune enough to be called the wealthiest man in Plymouth and when he returned from his second voyage he was said to have amassed a fortune enough to be called the wealthiest man in England. Francis Drake started on his voyage in 1577, plundering merchant ships on the open sea as he went, and when he returned home in 1580, he was said to have accumulated in his ship about two hundred million francs worth of goods as the prize of his adventure.

When the king of Spain heard all about this, he lodged a strong protest with the British Government through his minister to that country. It is a well known story that on that occasion, the Queen took the Spanish Minister to Drake's ship and, calling the buccaneer out before the Minister on the deck rebuked him, saying: "The Spanish people call you a pirate." As she uttered these words, she commanded him to kneel and gave him the accolade. With this ceremony, she addressed him, saying: "Stand up, Sir Francis." So Queen Elizabeth raised Francis Drake, a common pirate, to the rank of knight in spite of the Spanish Minister.

Before the downfall of the Spanish influence on the sea, the British made serious efforts to take part in foreign trade in the Orient, which was practically monopolized by the Portuguese. In 1588, Britain succeeded in removing the greatest obstacle on its sea route to India when its navy destroyed the Spanish Armada. But when the British traders realized that Dutch traders, who had been engaged in the trade with the Orient before the British, were bent on monopolizing the trade as the successors of the Portuguese and Spanish traders, they organized the East India Company on December 31, 1599, with a capital of £680,000 to cope with the situation. The company obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth, who permitted it to monopolize foreign trade with all the countries and islands between the Cape of Good Hope and the Magellan strait for a period of 15 years, and started its trade activities on the following year. In those days, no one ever dreamed of a possibility that this little company would be able to bring India into the hand of Britain.

Dutch Give Competition

The Dutch also established the Dutch East India Company in India for the same purpose two years later, and the British East India Company was destined to compete with this company as well as with what was left of the Portuguese foreign trade influence in the Orient. But Portugal, which once produced many heroes and enjoyed a great prosperity, had been rapidly on its downhill trend and within less than 10 years it dropped out of competition. With Portugal out of the race, Britain and Holland put up a fierce competition. The most lucrative articles of trade in those days were spices which were produced in the various South Sea Islands. It was for this reason that foreign traders of various countries made strenuous efforts to monopolize the products of these islands. But as the Dutch company had twice as large a capital as that of the British firm and was substantially supported by its government, it was easily able to become the master of the situation. Under the circumstances, the British traders had to return to India as their sphere of trade activity, but no one ever expected that this unhappy event would turn out to be the sources of a great fortune to Britain.

Britain destroyed a powerful Portuguese fleet at the western coast of India and in 1612 established a foreign trade house at Surat, the first commercial base in that country. In 1620, it assisted Persia to regain Ormuz island at the entrance to the Persian Gulf from Portugal. In compensation for this assistance, Britain obtained from the Persian king permission to erect fortifications along the coast of the island. In the same year, it purchased Madras from the native king and constructed fortifications as the first military base on the eastern coast of India.

In 1668, the British East India Company rented Bombay from King Charles II, paying him only £10 a year as the land rent. Bombay was opened as a trade post by Portuguese merchants some 80 years previously and was regarded as the best port in India. When the king of Portugal gave one of his daughters away in marriage to Charles II in 1661, the royal bride brought Bombay as her dowry. Before the marriage, one of the high officials of the Portuguese king advised him not to part with Bombay on the ground that the British possession of the port city would spell the downfall of Portuguese commercial influence in India, but the monarch turned a deaf ear to him.

Bombay Prospers

Sumptuous dowry as it was, the British king had some difficulty in maintaining it under various circumstances and was glad to rent it to the British East India Company. Under the management of the company, Bombay became a prosperous port and since 1687 it has been, to this day, a center of British foreign trade along the Western coast of India. During the period of 30 years from 1660 to 1690, the company established many foreign trade bases on the eastern and western coasts of India and enjoyed great prosperity.

As the British East India Company monopolized the very lucrative foreign trade in the Orient and its enormous profit was shared by a few principal share holders, the British public began to agitate against the company, demanding the government deprive the organization of its special privilege. In fighting against this public opinion, the company expended an enormous amount of money. It managed to have its charter renewed in spite of the public opposition by bribing the king, high government officials and leaders of agitation.

Charles II and James II of the royal house of Stuart, who were much given to bribe taking, were brothers. The British in those days used to say that "Charles can understand things if he wants to, but James refuses to understand even if he could." James finally lost public respect, and, as the result, the Stuarts fell in 1688. Under the circumstance, the East India Company lost its most powerful supporter and since that time it had to come directly under the supervision of the British parliament.

The agitators against the company decided to undermine the organization in cooperation with the Whig party and demanded Parliament to make a thorough investigation of the charges brought against the com-

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Shintoism

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

The chief and the most important feature of the history of Japanese thought is this: despite the many and powerful affluents and tributaries which have enriched and broadened, sometimes complicated, even muddened the native stream flowing from its pristine sources in the immemorial past, it has continued to run upon its "pure, straight, godly course" down to this day without deviation or interruption. I refer of course to the sacred stream of Shinto.

What is Shinto? Numerous works dealing with the question may be found in the book market, especially in these days of great resurgence of nationalistic or patriotic doctrines. But there are two ways to deal with it: difficult and easy ways. Here we would prefer the latter. For we believe that Shinto is the religion, if it may be called a religion, of simplification. Whatever is good, true or beautiful is essentially simple, whereas anything sophisticated or complex is nearer being false than otherwise. If we would be like unto gods, we must return to the first principles of natural law and humanity. Shinto, rightly translated as "the ways of the gods," was in the primordial days of gods only another term for "the ways of human beings," but it has become in our "human period" the ways of gods, that is, of human beings as they should be.

Kan-na-gara-no-Michi

Shinto then is the ways (morals) of Japan, or the doctrine of conduct best calculated to promote the greatest happiness of the Japanese. However, a little explanation about the etymology of the term may here be made. "Shinto" consists of two words, "shin" which means "god," and "to" which means "way," "manner", "morals," or "principles." The latter is represented by the same character as that in Bushi-"do," ju-"do," or Ko-"do," but in the case of Shinto the pronunciation "do" is avoided as being "daku-on" (impure sound), and is replaced by "to." This puristic style in pronunciation is evidence of the unadulterated purism which Shinto insists in all its rites and observances. It is only a sort of defensive device to protect itself from the diverse foreign fashions which for ages have invaded this country to corrupt its old sacred ways.

A cynic may suggest that the character for "shin" is as much Chinese as that for "to," so there can be no question of original purity involved in either case. The fact is that "Shinto" is only a Sinofied form of the "Kan-na-gara-no-michi," coined for the benefit of those reading the Chinese script, much in the same way such a term as "Shintoism" is nowadays used for the convenience of foreigners trying to acquire Japanese knowledge. Indeed there would have been no need to use "Shinto," even 'Kan-na-gara-no-michi" in the ancient times when that was the only moral teaching there was in this country, or until foreign ways and manners were introduced, so that our ancestors had to differentiate it from the barbarian ways not yet wholly absorbed or assimilated. Like the term Christian, or Christianity, it was a barbarian term first coined by, or for the sake of, barbarians.

"Kan" is "kami"; "na" is the same as "no" ("of" in the possessive sense) and "gara" means "style," "fashion," "character," and "michi" means "way," or "road." Thus the combination stands for "the way in'act from the age of gods."

Ways Differ

Every person has certain characteristic ways, some good, some bad, which none knows better than himself. His good ways, if he diligently keeps them, will help make him "healthy, wealthy and wise," while his bad ways, if he is so weak as to be unable to get rid of them, will tend to make a failure of his life. So a man at all ambitious to get on well in life will from time to time examine himself and make sure that he is going in his right ways, which he will have no difficulty in finding if only he is sincere in heart or determined on self-improvement; and he must return to them if he finds he has been deviating therefrom. When a young kid, his betters and elders will show him the best way he should go, but when old enough to think for himself he will be able to know what to him is the best "michi." Such "ways" must naturally differ according to men's talents, gifts or social conditions, or natural environment: fishermen in coast village have ways which huntsmen in the mountain cannot imitate without serious inconvenience; and rich men cannot imitate the manners of the poor, or the poor the rich without deserving high censure.

As the ways of individuals differ, so may differ the ways of villages, towns or countries. A district in the north has certain ways to which its inhabitants must conform if they wish to thrive, but which may prove bad ways for the people of a southern district. Thus each nation or empire also has peculiar ways closely related to the character and the foundation of that country from which it cannot deviate without running the serious risk of losing its racial identity or even its national solidarity. Such indeed is the Shinto, or divine ways, of each or every nation. In the last analysis we may define our Shintoism as the Sovereign Ways, or Morals of Nippon, or even as "Japanese Way of Thinking."

CULTURAL REHABILITATION IN P. I. DISPLAYS HEARTENING PROGRESS

Japanese Aims Include Restoration of Traditions and Customs of East Asia

By SHIRO OZAKI
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

Part II

The Filipino troops had constantly been exposed to violent death in the most dangerous sectors of the front to protect the American forces, besides being given the hardest work and accorded bad treatment. The Americans refused even to provide food and supplies to the Filipinos, and it was during these days in the very forefront of battle that the latter realized the fundamental difference between the American and Japanese. Members of the Imperial Forces displayed, even while battling in the midst of death and destruction the incomparably beautiful and chivalrous spirit of gallantry and kindness on the battlefield.

To these Filipinos there was little need to describe and explain the Japanese spirit. They had seen and had heard from personal experience of its quality and nature, and unconsciously they grew to know and admire Japan and the Japanese. The splendid conduct of the Japanese soldier on the field of battle was a lesson sufficient in itself.

To describe this spirit by words and by lessons was more difficult, in fact, in the schools for little children behind the lines. From this subtle fact that the Filipino soldiers had come involuntarily and unconsciously to know the Japanese, great results were achieved. Thus, a program of re-education which should have taken from three to five years was successfully concluded within a very short period. Although the propaganda unit of the Japanese Army undertook many different types of work, its activities among the Filipino prisoners gained the most unexpected results.

With the work in the cultural fields extending to the arts, music, religion and other subjects, depending on the area of activity, firm foundations for such programs were laid, but from all these activities the greatest and most important problem in the reconstruction work in the Philippines arose from the questions in what capacity and for what purpose should the released Filipino prisoners of war be utilized. This is a vital problem that needs to be settled.

Tradition to Be Restored

Lieutenant-General Homma, Supreme Commander of the Philippines operations, issued a proclamation which declared that the aims of the Japanese were to bring about a reform in the habits and life of the people and in the political organs as had been practiced hitherto and to restore the traditions and customs of East Asia. The effect of this proclamation upon the Filipinos was very great, and all problems that arose were settled along the principle set forth in this message.

This cultural reconstruction work in the Philippines has just been started, and those who are working in the Philippines for the achievement of that objective are determined to dedicate their lives for that cause. But, should they fall within their lifetime to do so, it is their hope that the succeeding generation of Japanese will likewise dedicate their efforts towards the realization of a new Philippines.

It is generally believed that cultural work is limited to the large cities, but in the Philippines the problem is not how to reach the educated class in Manila but rather to reach the rural population.

The conventional conception of culture is that its source lies in the large cities, and it is also believed that the culture of the rural districts is but a reflection of this "city culture." It was therefore believed that the basis of cultural work lay in the introduction of this "city culture" into the countryside regions.

The building of the new Philippines and the introduction of the new cultural program into the whole of the islands can well be entrusted to the Filipino youths, especially in view of the fact that it is these youths who are to be the future leaders of a new country. These have come into direct contact with the true Japanese spirit and imbued with its tremendous influence will go forth into the corners of their homeland to educate their own people out of personal experience. This is an important factor that cannot be overlooked.

Once the Filipinos become conscious of the worth of the life under East Asiatic standards, it will not be long before they can participate in all phases of political, economic and other activities of their country. It will then be but a short time before they will be capable of undertaking their own national defense.

Great Japanese Armies may come into the Philippines with high, unselfish purposes and these may win brilliant victories against the American forces, but these facts must be told and explained to the Filipino masses, for whom there are very little if any means of communications. The Filipinos have suffered greatly during the days of war, but they have but vague conceptions of the ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere or of the conditions in Asia itself.

Must Be Taught

It is now the responsibility of the Japanese not only to provide measures to do away with the fear and insecurity of national life but also to imbue the Filipinos with an understanding of a broader, more comprehensive conception of life based on East Asiatic ideals. To achieve this objective the Filipinos should be introduced to Japanese history, and at the same time they should be taught the history of their own people.

It would be well to teach the Filipinos to study the effects of Spanish rule over their country and also to point out by historical facts the suffering and trials resulting from the half a century of American administration.

Words, written and oral, are the basis for this program, but these alone will prove insufficient. Literary, educational, religious and musical facilities may be set up, and there may be discussion meetings and research societies, but hundreds or thousands of these groups will yet be but a mere atom of this huge program of re-education. To supplement this great effort must be the bringing home to the Filipinos the vital need of grasping again their East Asiatic traditions and retaining their racial characteristics.

The personal conduct and attitude of the Japanese soldier in the Philippines must exemplify at all times the spirit of the Japanese people to the Filipinos. There must be an object lesson for the Filipinos to see and to adopt.

The declaration issued by Lieutenant-General Homma sets forth explicity the meaning of the Japanese spirit, and though these words may be clearly understandable to the Japanese they may be ambiguous to the Filipinos. At this point, it must be shown to the people that under Spanish and American rule of the past, they had been forced to throw aside their East Asiatic ideals and to adopt, in more recent years, the materialistic thoughts and doctrines of the Americans. The luxuries of the "machine age," as introduced by the Americans, have led to the corruption of spiritual and mental values.

Says It's Futile

In the Philippines the author met a venerable Spaniard, well known as a polemicist and respected as a man of high character, who forwarded the view that it would be meaningless to attempt to explain Japan's mission to the young men of the Philippines. He pointed out that there were very few, if any, among them who retained a spirit of adventure and courage and who were determined to meet and overcome by hard work the trials that would face them.

He decried the fact that the Filipino youth had become accustomed to an idle, happy-go-lucky life, and he said that their spirit and character had become buried in a life centered solely around automobiles, pianos and dances adopted from the American way of life.

His conclusion was that if the Filipinos were to be reached, it would have to be through the older generation who remembered the independence movement that burned in the hearts of Filipino patriots decades ago, and it would be these Filipinos who would be of great service.

Through the medium of this aged Spaniard, the author met several of his friends, all men of character. These old men had the characteric persistence of the East Asiatic and were resolute in their determination to carry on their long fight for independence.

Yet, the unavoidable realization was that appeal could not be directed solely towards this older generation with the total disregard of the young people if the whole of the Philippines was to be won over to the Japanese.

The traditions of East Asia, its ethics, its manners and customs, the spirit of the people of East Asia must first be understood by these

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